

Soviet Offensive Rolls on KILL 100,000 NAZIS IN 10 DAYS

The Manpower Crisis

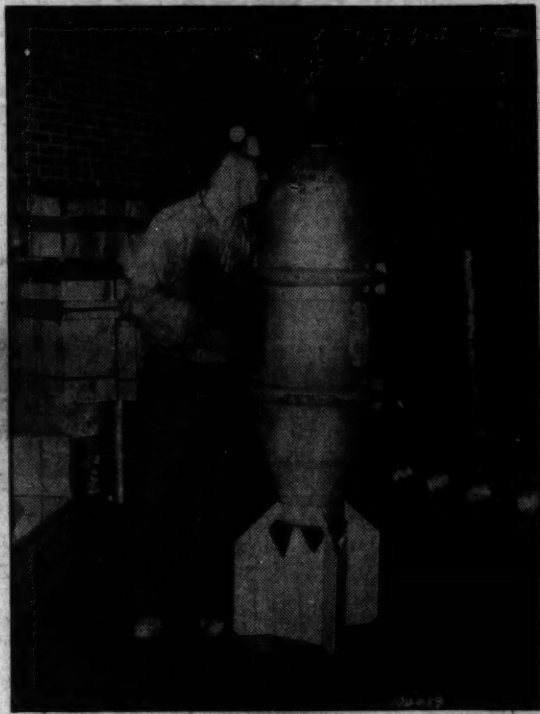
War Industry Needs Sound Deferment Plan

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Working out of a sound occupational deferment policy will be the No. 1 problem facing Harold L. Ickes if he gets the big new job which according to reliable reports will make him Secretary of Labor with sweeping authority over all manpower agencies.

Hair-raising stories of the chaos in occupational deferment policies have reached the Congressional Committee which has been studying the manpower problem.

Union Message for Hitler



This worker and thousands of his fellows will come under the jurisdiction of Harold Ickes, new Secretary of the Interior, when Ickes becomes, as reported, the new Secretary of Labor with over-all jurisdiction in manpower questions. Planned manpower use would enable increased output of 500-pound bombs like those in the picture. E. A. Sheets, is giving the bomb the last check-up in a bomb-manufacturing plant in the Philadelphia Ordnance District Area.

Boston Night Club Death Toll 432

BOSTON, Nov. 29 (UP).—The death toll mounted to 432 today and may climb still higher in the Coconut Grove night club holocaust, which turned a gay rendezvous of soft light and sweet music into a roaring furnace—the second worst disaster of its kind in American history and topped only by the Chicago Iroquois Theatre fire of 1903.

Panic swept the night club faster than the flames which already were licking the garish decorative palms, bunting and other decorations.

From all three rooms, men and women scrambled madly for the narrow foyer, only 15 by 25 feet, where they surged against two revolving doors leading to the street. Many were trampled to death, others suffocated either from smoke or in the crush that developed when the revolving doors jammed as panic-stricken guests tried to push them in both directions at once.

STAIRCASE HORROR
Scores perished in a vain attempt to climb a six-foot wide staircase from the basement "melody lounge."

The fire itself was controlled within an hour, but for six hours afterward burned and broken bodies were being removed from the fire-blackened ruins. The fire damage was placed at \$250,000.

A board of inquiry was convened at a nearby hotel with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, state Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity and other state and city officials present. It was brought out that the Coconut Grove had been inspected, along with all other Boston night clubs, after the East Boston fire in which six firemen were killed a fortnight ago.

The investigators early discarded a theory that the fire resulted from

There is the case of one small metal company in New York on war subcontracts which has had to deal with 13 different draft boards to arrange for deferments of its workers it considered essential.

Every one of these draft boards had a different approach to the question of what was an essential occupation, and so the company could never figure out in advance who would be deferred and who wouldn't. Neither could the workers involved.

SKILLED WORKER

Then there was the company which lost to the draft a skilled production grinder who had mastered 350 different operations and who was very difficult to replace.

Perhaps most flagrant of all is the story of the copper miners from Montana and other Western states who were drafted into the army by the thousands—until an acute shortage of copper miners suddenly developed.

So the miners were taken out of uniform and sent back to the copper mines. Many of them had to be sent across thousands of miles of ocean from England or Australia.

Or there is the case of the thousands of highly skilled and hard to replace aircraft workers on the West Coast who enlisted because of the confused and conflicting statements from Selective Service officials convinced them they'd be going into the Army soon anyway.

As the demands of the war increase and more and more men are needed for the Army, family obligations begin to become of lesser importance in determining deferments. And the occupational question becomes of paramount importance.

HAPHAZARD POLICY

A haphazard occupational deferment policy can be disruptive both for important war industry and for the Army—as in the case of the copper miners who should never have been drafted in the first place.

On the other hand, a systematic and planned occupational deferment policy can play an important part in establishing a real balance between the needs of the Army and of war industry and assure that both are met.

The present chaos in determining occupational deferments reflects the general chaos in the manpower situation.

Employers rarely know how many

Justice Dept. Called Lax On Lynchers

Vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of persons and state officials responsible for lynching and of state officials responsible for denial of the franchise to Negroes was demanded in a report adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. The report was submitted by Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and William H. Hastie, Dean of Howard University Law School. A supplementary report by Earl Dickerson, member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, charged discrimination against Negro attorneys by the Judge-Advocate-General's office, in refusing to grant commissions to Negro attorneys. The Guild Executive Board adopted the report and decided to appoint a committee to visit the Attorney-General, the Secretary of War and Navy, and other government agencies to urge firmer steps against discrimination and that it be eliminated in government agencies.

The report states: "The actions and speeches of the Dixons of Alabama, the Talmadges of Georgia, the Connallys of Texas and the Bilbos of Mississippi demonstrate clearly that there are too many people in this country willing to defeat the war effort if they believe it to be necessary in order to protect

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Hoarding Hurts, LaGuardia Says

Anticipating the rationing of butter, Mayor LaGuardia during his noonday radio talk yesterday told New Yorkers that hoarding of scarce commodities only "increases the difficulties."

"There will be enough to go around in this country if we all share alike," he said. "So we must all cooperate."

He urged that housewives and restaurants be economical in their use of butter. We must all work to conserve butter, he said. On the matter of meat, the Mayor also stressed the need to keep down the two-and-a-half pounds per week, per person quota set up under the share-the-meat voluntary program.

He also ridiculed all those persons who charged that he didn't know how to make a good cup of coffee when on a previous broadcast, he suggested that coffee grounds be reused. Our mothers cooked coffee in a pot and so can we, he added.

"There's enough coffee to go around if we use it wisely," the Mayor declared.



Will Strike New Blows From Africa--Churchill

Africa is not a seat but a springboard for action against the Axis, Winston Churchill told the world by radio last night from London.

Reviewing American successes, he warned Italy by inference to get out of the war to avoid "prolonged, scientific and shattering" air bombardment and added:

"But Africa is no halting place. It is not a seat, but a springboard. We can use Africa only to come to closer grips. Anyone can see the importance of reopening the Mediterranean. Perhaps by that short cut and economy of shipping resulting therefrom, we may strike a heavier blow at the U-boats than has happened in the entire war."

The African successes must not divert Allied attention from the prodigious blows which Russia is striking, the Prime Minister reminded.

"All the world wonders at the giant strength which Russia has been able to conserve and apply."

AUGUST PROMISE

He revealed that when he left the Kremlin in August, he and Premier Stalin promised to exchange messages when Rommel was defeated in Egypt and Soviet counter-offensives had begun.

"Both messages have duly arrived," he said.

Turning to France, Churchill declared: "I never had the slightest doubt that Hitler would break the armistice, overrun all of France, and try to capture the French fleet at Toulon. Such developments were to be welcomed by the United Nations because they entailed the extinction for all practical purposes of

(Continued on Page 4)

Turin Rocked By Largest RAF Raid

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UP).—Hundreds of British bombers in the heaviest raid of the war on Italy blasted Turin with four-ton bombs last night and probably knocked it out of the Italian war effort.

Great areas of the city were demolished by the biggest bombs in the RAF bag, the 8,000-pound super-block-busters, and fire from 100,000 incendiaries glowed for miles.

Turin is Italy's biggest industrial center, home of the Fiat Engine Works, Caproni Bomber Plants, the Royal Arsenal, and scores of other important factories.

The Italian communists acknowledged that damage was "huge" while pilots said the devastation was greater than at Genoa, sections of which were pulverized in previous RAF raid.

LOSE ONE PLANE

It was the first time that four-ton bombs have been dropped on Italy, bringing home to the Italians the real meaning of an air blitz, and British experts said the damage was certain to have been immense. Pictures of German cities, where the 8,000-pounders were dropped,

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Bags 23 Planes in China

WITH AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN CHINA, Nov. 29 (UP).—American fliers, in their most successful operation of the war in China, shot down 23, possibly 28, Japanese planes over Canton Friday, and spread devastation among shipping and harbor facilities at the great Pearl River base.

The greatest number of planes used in a single American operation in China took part in the raid.

Break Through Nazi 2nd Line Defenses

MOSCOW, Monday, Nov. 30 (UP).—The Red Army killed 4,800 German troops northwest of Moscow yesterday and broke through the second line of Nazi defenses east of the Don while re-

capturing a number of villages in its twin offensive 700 miles apart, the High Command announced today.

The capture of 3,000 prisoners on the Don-Volga front yesterday ran the total since Nov. 19 to 66,000, a special communique said. At the same time the number of German dead alone shot up to 14,800 in the new Soviet offensive on the central front.

Earlier field reports said the broken German defense lines were falling back steadily on both fronts, and the government newspaper Iztvestia said 100,000 Axis troops had been killed in the last 10 days.

LOCALITIES LIBERATED
Furious street fighting with knives and bayonets was reported raging at Rzhew, anchor post of the German salient reaching within 130 miles of Moscow, while to the west the Russians slashed steadily deeper into the German flank.

"On Sunday our troops on the central front, overcoming enemy resistance and repelling counterattacks by reserves hurriedly brought up, successfully continued their offensive," the special communique said.

A number of inhabited localities were liberated, the High Command said, while 49 German tanks were wrecked or crippled and 63 field guns, eight tanks and 15 dumps of food, fuel and ammunition were captured.

"The enemy left on the battlefield 4,000 dead officers and men," the special bulletin said of the heavy struggles imperiling the Nazi spearhead aimed at Moscow.

German counterattacks to stave off disaster to its strongholds and communications keying the central front were acknowledged by the High Command. But it said they availed the enemy nothing but heavy losses.

Down across Russia in the struggle along the outer approaches to Stalingrad carried through the new German defense line along the eastern bank of the Don, the High Command said.

Four strongly fortified villages fell in that area, and the communique said they "represented in this line of defense the main German centers of resistance."

Three more inhabited localities

(Continued on Page 4)

Franco Interns French Sub

BARCELONA, Nov. 29 (UP).—The 597-ton French submarine Iris, which took refuge here after escaping from Toulon, was interned today when it failed to leave port within the 48 hours prescribed by international law.

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Centralized Control of War Production

Browder Emphasizes Urgency of Attaining Goal

Following is the full text of the speech by Earl Browder, at one of the sessions of the Institute on Problems of the War, in the Hotel Astor, New York, on Saturday, Nov. 28. The Institute was sponsored by the magazine Science and Society.

THE imperative need for centralized control of war production is now established beyond question. No responsible person dares longer to challenge the principle. What is not established as yet is the degree and scope of control required by the necessities of war. It is not yet generally understood that the control must be universal; that the economy required for an all-out war effort is a fully-developed state capitalism, since we are dealing with the United States which is not subjectively prepared for a socialist economy, the only possible alternative.

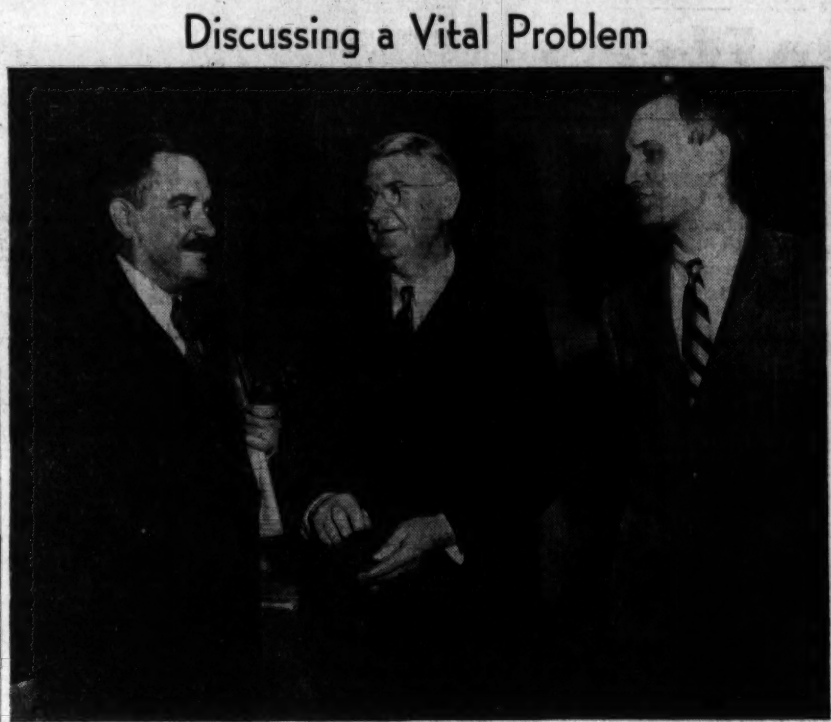
The automatic controls of market relationships, upon which reliance is placed in peacetime for the achievement of a balance between the various parts of the economic system, obviously fail to operate at all under conditions of modern war. The adjustment of relations between capital and labor through conflict, which is the accompaniment of the so-called free market, is equally incompatible with the necessities of war. Business-as-usual practices are being scrapped, to be replaced by national administrative control under plan. This is the inexorable logic of war. It is being realized only hesitantly and imperfectly in practice, and from this hesitation springs most of the basic weaknesses of our national mobilization for victory.

WE NOW have before the nation a fairly adequate statement of this problem in the reports of the Tolan Committee in the House of Representatives, and the Tolan Bill in the Senate (with its counterpart, the Kilgore-Pepper Bill in the Senate), proposing an Office of War Mobilization to centralize all economic, production, and manpower agencies of the Government. This proposed plan has gained the support of all Congressional committees dealing with war mobilization, except the Military Affairs Committee. It

has the support of the entire labor movement, of significant farm organizations, of small business men, and now, a growing sector of industrial management of the more enlightened sort. It is opposed by the Army, which wants to take over war production and manpower directly, and by all the business-as-usual industrialists; it is, of course, also opposed by all the appeasement forces and enemies of all-out prosecution of the war. The President himself seems to be seeking a middle course between the two opposing conceptions of how the economic side of the war is to be conducted.

It would be an obstacle to clear thought on this problem to allow it to be handled under pre-conceived categories of "right wing" and "left wing" political tendencies. This issue bids fair to scramble considerably most of the pre-war alignments of "right" and "left"; all the old groupings are split on this issue (except the Communists), and the new alignment taking place follows no ideological line but rather that of the division between those who place the needs of victory first and those who place some other consideration above that of victory.

THE point of view of the business-as-usual industrialists, who oppose a centralized war economy, frankly stands upon the ground of maintaining the status quo as more important than victory. A classical expression of this point of view was given in a recent meeting of industrialists, in the following words: "Let's stop ducking the issue. Shall we continue to lend our rights to the government because of the so-called national emergency or shall we take those rights back. Mr. Roosevelt says that taxes must go higher if we are to win the war. I say if taxes don't come down we may lose the war. An industrialist who has to work without mak-



Outstanding educators, scientists, economists, trade unionists and political leaders attended the one-day Institute on War sponsored by the magazine Science and Society at Hotel Astor on Saturday. Shown chatting above during sessions are: Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Walter Reuther, head of the Department of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University; and Prof. Paul Sweezy, Department of Economics, Harvard University.

ing a decent profit has no enthusiasm to work. . . . Can we get into increasing production wholeheartedly if we must pay more taxes? . . . We hold the ace. We mean us, in this room, more than half of American industrialists and a productive capacity. . . . War or peace, profits must obtain. The time is ripe for straight talk. . . . That's why we propose a sales tax. Of course it will hit the lower income groups. Stop pussy-footing around that. Running industry is our business. I'll leave it to the public relations talents to sweeten up the bitter pill. . . . Deal with the government and

the rest of the squawkers the way you deal with a buyer in a seller's market. He has to meet your price. . . . They want what we've got. Good. Make them pay the right price for it." This attitude, if it were really adopted by "more than half of American industrialists," would play havoc with our war production, bring a crisis in national economy, and endanger the war effort. It is clearly incompatible with a maximum prosecution of the war. It is my opinion that, as an appeasement of this attitude, or compromise with it, is equally dangerous. For if it is impossible

to conduct the war on the basis of "business as usual," it is equally impossible to conduct it as a compromise with "business as usual." If we are to compromise with such industrialists, we will equally be faced with the necessity of compromising with those who want "labor unionism as usual" and be satisfied if we have only half as many strikes as usual, instead of demanding the cessation of strikes.

dustrialists already mentioned a climax was reached when one speaker shouted:

"If we are going to come out of this war with a Marxist brand of national socialism then I say negotiate the peace now and bring Adolf over here to run the show. He knows how. He's efficient. He can do a better job than any of us and a damned sight better than Roosevelt, who is nothing but a left-wing bungling amateur."

We need not polemize with the illiteracy which sees in a fully organized war economy, which is a form of state capitalism (that is capitalism controlled by the government for military purposes), only the spectre of "Marxian socialism." Capitalistic and imperialistic Great Britain has already gone much farther along the road to an all-out war economy than is proposed for the United States, for example in the Tolan Bill, and Mr. Churchill has fortunately not been so frightened by the spectre of "Marxian socialism" as to bring "Adolf" to that country to "run the show." But if it is hopeless to appeal to the intelligence of such frightened industrialists, perhaps it is not too late to appeal to their patriotism with the warning that this line of thought leads perilously close to the borderline of treason.

PERSONALLY, I have not been among those who take delight in hearing industrialists and management over the vexing issues of finding our path to a wartime economy. I have more than once publicly dissociated myself from those who would make a crusade against the "dollar-a-year men" or purge the industrialists from the governmental economic machinery. I have been keenly conscious of the extreme difficulties which those associated with management now experience in dealing with the unprecedented problems of the war. In many respects their previous education has unfitted them for handling economic problems from a national viewpoint which must override considerations of profit and competitive advantage; their

education was no preparation for understanding the dynamics of a wartime economy in which the usual rules of peacetime "automatic" stabilization of economy by the market relationships are no longer valid, and even oftentimes work in reverse. These men deserve our sympathy and not a nagging, hypercritical approach. This is especially true since they cannot as a group be replaced without damage to the war effort much greater than the mistakes they may make.

But the nation as a whole, including the industrialists, must find the quickest road to the necessary centralized war economy. In this task, courageous and ruthless thinking is necessary, and a tolerant and sympathetic approach to the men in responsible positions has a value of only as oil to the machinery, to overcome unnecessary friction. And too much oil can gum up the machinery. The nation will find it necessary to be tough as well as tolerant in overcoming all the weaknesses and prejudices which hold us back from a full economic mobilization.

It is necessary to say a word about the role of the Army in relation to war production. Our Army, officers and men, have a position of high prestige before the country, and we fully expect that prestige to rise to new heights as we begin to strike the enemy where it counts most. We know that our Army, and all the fighting force, will prove themselves as good as any on the face of the earth. That is their business, and we can count on them to perform it well. But the Army is not an organization to guide and control the national economy, nor even that part of it directly engaged in production for the Army. Every attempt to perform this function, for which it is constitutionally unfitted, will only distract the Army's energies from its own peculiar tasks, and throw our economic system into greater difficulties.

HAVE not the time here to analyze all the deep-seated reasons why this is true. I refer you to the deeply-reasoned arguments of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch on this point, drawn from a wealth of experience,

contained in his work of 1931, entitled "Taking the Profit Out of War." A wealth of current experience with the Army Procurement Service in relation to production goes to confirm Mr. Baruch's conclusions of more than ten years ago with even greater emphasis. The road to the necessary centralization of our wartime economy does not run through the War Department. It is the very core of our civilian wartime government and must remain a civilian matter in the interest of the Army itself as well as of the country as a whole.

Finally, I must say a few words about the role of organized labor in a wartime economy. Labor has with unexampled unanimity suspended voluntarily the exercise of its right to strike as remedy of its grievances for the duration. Labor has offered its services in the Production Councils to remove all obstacles to expanded production, and in this field it has really big contributions to make. Unfortunately, as yet Labor's contribution has not been utilized to the maximum. Labor's grievances are not being taken care of adequately, and these grievances are just as important as a strain in a delicate machine. When a machine begins to squeak it is immediately attended to by experts, but when the labor-management relationship in production begins to squeak our system of expert adjustment is so inadequate that it takes from six months to a year to get around to even a few of the loudest complaints. I approach this question purely from the view of maximum production, and with this motive speak for an adequate machinery for adjustment of labor's grievances. Labor's role in the Production Councils, a tremendous subject which I can only mention, must receive much serious and sustained attention. Labor, when it receives the proper cooperation from management and the government, can multiply our national production by two during the coming year, without any intolerable stresses. And Labor will do this with enthusiasm when the present restraints are lifted, through a national planned administration of our wartime economy.

Soviet Lad, Bound in Barbed Wire, Crucified by Nazis

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—"Smoldering homes and the corpses of tortured Soviet citizens" are the conspicuous signs of German domination in occupied parts of the Leningrad region, says Red Star, Soviet army organ here.

In the wake of the German Tommy gunners came the chief commandant of the occupied districts of the Leningrad region, General Spechtman. Immediately mass plunder of the population started. The Germans laid hands on all the cattle and poultry. In some villages the Hitlerite commandants confiscated the whole crop. Every adult person was compelled to pay taxes, even for the right to live. Trainloads of plundered goods, including grain and cattle of the collective farms, were sent to Germany. The "New Order" closed down the libraries in all the occupied districts of the Leningrad region. Under threat of death, books were destroyed, gramophone records taken away from the people. A number of teachers were shot.

TYPHUS RAGES

In the few elementary schools that are functioning, arithmetic and the German language are the only subjects taught. Typhus rages in several districts, but the people get no medical aid.

In Vditko, a village in the Novgorod district which has 81 houses, only 25 people are left. In the Vorony, Ostrov and Toanen districts there are only 35 women and children today—the rest have either been shot by the Germans for "violating order" or have been shipped to Germany to do chain gang labor. The camps for Soviet war prisoners have been turned into torture chambers. The Germans drove 300 war prisoners to work at the Ostrov peatbogs. Sixty men died from hunger and beatings in the course of a few months.

Detachments of the fourth punitive expedition were sent to many occupied districts of the Leningrad region and left in their wake smoldering homes and the corpses of tortured Soviet citizens. Nothing but a heap of charred logs remained of the villages of Neamaka, Zarechye, Sosnowka and others.

The German commandants relish the sufferings of the Soviet people. In the village of Zarechye the Germans hanged the peasant Yegorov on a tree six times. After removing the noose from his neck each time, they brought their victim back to consciousness only to strangle him again.

The boy Misha Vinogradov, suspected of contact with the guerrillas, was arrested, tied up with barbed wire, and tossed into

a cold barn. They let his mother come to see him and even allowed her to bring him a piece of bread. This bread the Germans tried to wring from his pinioned hands, starving the boy. At last they shot him.

In September the Nazis seized the chairman of the "Novi Trud" collective farm in Vahevsky district, Yemelyan Alexmeyer, and his wife. First they chopped off the hands of their two victims, then their legs. Then they gouged out their eyes.

On Oct. 8, the Germans burned five inhabitants of Giotov village in a bakery oven.

In Mitina Gora the timberlands began to burn for some unknown reason. In retaliation the Germans set fire to the home of the caretaker Pete Mashirin and flung his wife and two children into the flames.

Such is the "New Order" which the German commandants in the occupied districts of Leningrad region have been practicing for more than a year now.

U.S. Won't Back Von Hapsburg Plans—Celler

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Rep. Emanuel Celler, New York Congressman, today served sharp warning on Otto von Hapsburg to stop misrepresenting his connections with steps to form a "Free Austrian Legion" with the United States Army.

Otto sold "a bill of goods" to Secretary Stimson, who wrote him a letter expressing certainty that Austrian nationalists here would seize the opportunity to "serve our common cause," the Congressman declared.

Otto and his political royalist cronies are deliberately misinterpreting Stimson's letter and the whole idea of a Free Austrian Battalion," Celler said.

"If they do not cease, I as Representative in Congress shall 'sic the dogs' on them. As aliens, or alien visitors, they had better watch their step. They may be on the verge of a violation of several of our war statutes."

The Congressman said that all comers are welcome to join the Free Austrian Legion, "even Otto von Hapsburg." "But if Otto and his monarchial group think they can run the show they have another guess coming," he added.

Turin Gets Heaviest RAF Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

have shown that several blocks of buildings were smashed by one explosive.

The Air Ministry said the raiding force was "strong" and watchers on the Channel coast reported that the bombers roared over the coast in a continuous procession for more than an hour.

"The weather over the target was good and good results were observed," the communiqué said. The target areas along the city set the first planes over the city set the target areas ablaze with incendiaries and then the four-motored Lancasters, Stirlings and Halifaxes dropped their explosives on objectives which the fires lighted up.

"Turin received a packet last night," said veteran wing commander, G. P. Gibson, pilot of a Lancaster. "There were three very large areas covered with glowing red fires and clouds of smoke coming from them."

The crew of a Halifax reported that one tremendous explosion shot flames 1,000 feet into the sky. Coming home, the bombers ran into German night fighters over northern France and shot down at least two of them. Only one British bomber failed to return.

Turin has been hit several times during the R.A.F. offensive against Italy in the past five weeks.

Moscow Girds for Great Job Ahead

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (ICN).—"Moscow was, is and will remain standing as an invincible fortress," said Alexander Shcherbakov, secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Assistant Peoples Commissar of Defense in his report on the urgent tasks of the local Bolshevik Party organization at a meeting of Party functionaries on Nov. 21.

"Today," said Shcherbakov, "the Party organization of the capital must direct all its efforts towards the practical realization of the great tasks set by Stalin in his report on Nov. 6 to help destroy the Hitler state and its inspirers, to destroy the Hitler army and its leaders, to destroy the hated Hitler 'new order' in Europe and to punish its builders."

Turning to agriculture, Shcherbakov described the situation which had arisen in 27 districts of the region, of which 17 had been fully occupied by the Nazis and ten partially occupied last year.

In these districts the Germans had burned 520 villages, destroyed over 40,000 collective farm homes and 15 machine tractor stations.

Following the liberation of these districts the collective farmers had to begin the restoration of their households and farms from literally next to nothing.

Despite wartime difficulties, the spring sowing and harvesting was carried out with greater efficiency than before the war. This, said Shcherbakov, was an indication of the possibilities and unused reserves inherent in the collective farm system.

Mexico Calls Up All Men Of 1924 Class

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—Army enrollment of Mexico's youth, 18 years old, is proceeding satisfactorily, the Office of the Government of the Federal District announced here this week.

The law, making military service obligatory for all men between the ages of 18 and 45, was passed about two and one-half months ago but was never applied until now. A few months ago, shortly after Mexico joined the war, President Avila Camacho called for volunteers. Many thousands then joined the colors enthusiastically, and were given the first preliminary training. Recently they received guns for the first time, and uniforms, resembling those of the General Confederation of Labor militia.

Now the army of Mexico has been prepared to receive the first conscripts. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Minister of National Defense, ordered enrollment of all men of the Class of 1924 (born between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 of that year).

Mexican Labor Militia Trained for Action

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—When the first Mexican troops take their places beside the American Expeditionary Force in Europe, they will undoubtedly include men who received their basic military training in the CTM Labor Militias, originally organized in 1937, Allied Labor News reports.

Led by General Celestino Gasca, a former railroad worker and probably the only Mexican general who is also a union member, the Labor Militias were bitterly opposed in their early days by conservatives, accusing the General Confederation of Labor of setting up a "communist" armed force to challenge the standing army.

Yicente Lombardo Toledano, then CTM general secretary, conceived of the Militias as a weapon to help defend the people against attempts by fascist leaders to seize the government.

Today, with 36,700 members, the Militias play an important role in the country's war program. A little more than a third of the Militias—13,400 men in 37 battalions—are veterans who started training as volunteers in 1937. The Militias are now under the control of the Presidential General Staff Mexican Army officers, responsible for training the millions, maintain strict military discipline.

In cities where CTM Militias are strongest, Mexico City, Monterrey, Torreon, Chihuahua, Veracruz, Tampico, Durango, Guadalajara and others, the CTM also provides women, with emphasis on first-aid auxiliary military training for the northeastern New Guinea coast, probably in another attempt to land reinforcements for the beleaguered garrison.

Camacho Lauded for Renewing Soviet Ties

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—Congratulatory messages by mail and wire are pouring in to the government of President Manuel Avila Camacho on the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union, Nov. 19.

This renewal of friendship, broken off 12 years ago, shows Mexican admiration for the USSR and strengthens unity among all the United Nations, these messages point out.

Among the organizations which have thus expressed themselves in messages to the President are the Industrial Union of Textile and Similar Workers, the Confederation of Mexican Youth, the National Federation of Normal School Students, the Federation of Socialist Peasant Students, the Union of Graphic Arts Workers, the Veterans of the Mexican Revolution, and the Communist Party.

On Saturday, the Japanese attacked Allied lines in the Soputa sector southwest of Buna and around Sanananda, five miles up the coast from Buna, but both attacks were repulsed, said the Sunday communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

By Dick Floyd

THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN



Cox of Georgia Sounds Off For Attack on F.D.R., Labor

By Frank Ryhlick
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The most significant and revealing speech of this past hectic week on Capitol Hill must be credited to the man who technically represents the Second Congressional District of Georgia—Representative Edward Eugene Cox.

No one can afford to miss this speech and its implications. It gives us a flashing glimpse of what is now going on behind the scenes in Congress, where plans are being made of far-reaching consequence to the entire war effort.

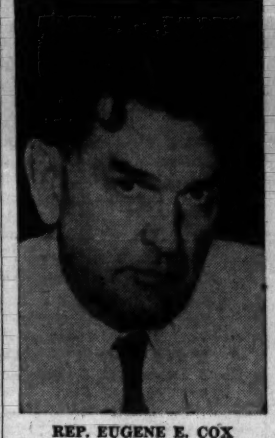
To appreciate the full meaning of this speech, it is necessary to understand clearly what Cox represents in Congress. It is superficial to dismiss him as a "poll-taxer" or "labor-baiter."

Cox has lived in Camilla, Ga., all his life and he has been a member of Congress since 1925. He is 62, and his political life has followed the accepted pattern of Southern politics ever since he began to practice law in 1902. He became a Superior Court judge 10 years later. After four years on the bench, he resigned and was defeated when he tried for Congress in the Democratic primary. He was an attorney for the land-owners and the textile interests until he became their Congressman.

Attacks FDR

Attacks FDR

REF. EUGENE E. COX



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ABSENTEE CONTROL

In the 14 counties of Cox's District, cotton is grown and farming is the principal occupation, as in the rest of the state. But products nearly double in market value come from the cotton mills, the lumber mills and the fertilizer plants. Much of the land and most of the mills of Georgia are controlled by New York and New England financial interests.

Cox has always conducted himself accordingly. He knew the mills wanted "cheap and contented labor." So he fought relief appropriations and helped to pigeonhole the Wage-Hour Act for nearly a year. He opposed the Wagner act and every labor or social measure disapproved by the great, vested interests of the country. Of course, the poll tax and various educational and technical requirements disfranchised about 80 per cent of his own people.

Cox is a very frank man, and it is no secret to several correspondents that he has personally opposed many of the Administration's foreign policy measures. But he has voted for every one, because he has reason to know that the dominant groupings of American capital realize that Hitler must be beaten and are supporting the war program.

As ranking member of the Rules Committee, Cox actually controls the committee, and so controls the flow of legislation to the floor of the House. He is one of the most powerful members in the Southern bloc, and against this background his speech must be weighed.

It was a short speech, prefacing his remarks on the Mexican claims bill.

BARGAINING BASIS

Several poll taxes will go all the way with defeatists like Fish and Hoffman, even to the point of opposing necessary military measures. Cox, perhaps, would like to do so, but he cannot, at this time, at least, and he is here outlining the basis for coalition as far as he and most of his Southern colleagues are concerned.

"Here at home," he went on, "in the handling of our domestic problems, there will be differences of opinion."

Then he gave a very sharp warning to Speaker Rayburn, who was seated behind him at the moment. Rayburn is a Texan, and part of the Southern bloc, but as official

Administration leader he has frequently had the courage to support the President against the wishes of the poll-taxers. Cox warned him:

"You, Mr. Speaker, will be re-elected as the Speaker of this House, an honor that you richly deserve. As Speaker of this House, you will be its servant; here you will abide and here your master will be found."

TO THE REPUBLICANS
This was plain speaking. Cox turned to the Republican side of the middle aisle:

"There is much for this House to do, there is much for this Congress to do, in reinstating itself in the confidence of the country. With the coming of the new Congress, this middle line will divide in almost equal proportions the membership of the House, but as for me I shall recognize no such division."

"Congress has surrendered many powers which it must recapture. Congress must claim the right to perform all of its constitutional functions. If I understand the temper of the people of this country, they are sick and tired of government by bureaucracy."

"They are completely fed up with the type of administration of public affairs that we have been experiencing for a good long time. If I know the temper of this House, it is that the membership proposes to recapture, reclaim and exercise its constitutional right all of the powers that have been flitted from it."

"There will be no coalition against the Speaker of this House or anybody else. . . . There will, however, be coalescence."

This speech should dispel any doubt that reactionary and defeatist Democrats and Republicans are deliberately planning an all out attack on the home front against the Administration and labor.

The attack will serve the defeatist purpose of crippling the whole war effort. There is only one answer: The immediate organization of labor and its allies to fight on Capitol Hill for total war policies.

Washington Communists Give Blood to Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A delegation composed of the executive board of the District Communist Party appeared yesterday at the Old Naval Hospital to give their blood to the American Red Cross.

Heading the group was Martin Chancy, city secretary of the Communist Party, who announced that this is the first installment in carrying out a pledge made by the local organization to contribute 15 blood donors every month. Another group is to go within a week.

"The Council for Pan American Democracy is certain that if the true facts about the Puerto Rican situation become known to the people of the United States, they will force the reactionary politicians who last week voted to put such a political condition as the removal of Governor Tugwell on an appropriation of 15 million dollars for island relief, to change their tune."

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Corporate Profits Already 4 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The profit-as-usual tax experts in Congress received a jolt today from an unexpected quarter—the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The members of Congress who write the tax legislation justify heavy levies on the poor with the argument that the corporations are being taxed to the bone by current laws.

However, the Commerce Department reports that despite the tax bill passed this year, "net corporate profits after allowance for taxes for the first nine months of this year, declined only 5 per cent from the relatively high level of 1941."

The Department adds with delicacy:

"In view of the substantially increased reserves that must be set aside to meet the higher federal income and excess profits taxes, the maintenance of profits at so little below last year's level represents an unexpected and remarkable achievement."

\$4,903,000,000 PROFITS!

Net profits of all corporations were estimated at \$4,903,000,000 for the first three quarters of 1942 as compared with \$5,150,000,000 for the same period of last year.

The Department said it did not expect this picture to be changed by fourth quarter reports.

"Profits for the full year 1942 probably will be no more than 5 or 6 per cent less than those of last year," it added.

"There is no confirmation from the facts now available that either the war or high taxes are destroying the profitability of American corporate business."

"Indications are that corporate profits before deductions for income tax rose nearly 40 per cent in the first three-quarters of this year."

The decline of 5 per cent in total corporate profits was largely the result of a 15 per cent decrease in the earnings of manufacturing concerns, said the announcement. Earnings trends of various manufacturing groups ranged from a 42 per cent decrease for printing and publishing to a 60 per cent increase for transportation equipment.

WLB Tightens Union Security Regulations

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The National War Labor Board has today adopted resolutions designed to protect union members in shops where maintenance of membership clauses have been granted.

Resolutions apply to the formerly often hectic 15-day period before standard maintenance of membership clauses go into effect. The WLB, allows that long a period for workers to make up their minds whether they'll resign from the union or be required to stay in good standing as a condition of employment for the duration of the union contract.

In some cases the 15-day period has been marked by pressure from employers, who try to induce employees to resign or who encourage workers to quit so they can rehire them as non-union members.

The board resolved that management "shall refrain from attempting to influence employees to resign from the union and from adopting other means or methods of interfering with the voluntary action and free choice of the employee."

The WLB resolution also sets aside any union rule or regulation which would interfere with members' right to withdraw during the 15-day period.

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'Share Meat' Drive Gets Under Way

This week, more than 2,000,000 pamphlets entitled "Share the Meat for Victory" will be distributed to householders in Greater New York.

The first mass distribution of government literature will be carried out by the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

The four-page leaflet deals with the "Why, What and How of the Share-the-Meat Campaign."

The campaign in this city will be handled by Dr. Persia Cambell, director of Consumer Services of the CDOV in conjunction with the Greater New York Nutrition Committee.

The Nutrition Committee will make available trained nutritionists to help carry the education phase of the share the meat program.

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All for One—One for All



The six daughters of William J. Galvin, Boston's Commissioner of Markets, press six pect mosses against the glass partition of the Nursery at St. Elizabeth's Hospital to view their first brother, William J. Jr., who is making his public debut.

OPA Calls on Labor to Act on Price-Ration Boards

An appeal to labor and men and women throughout the country to offer their services for voluntary work on local War Price and Rationing Boards was made by the Office of Price Administration yesterday.

As consumer goods become scarcer and more and more goods are rationed, the role of the War Price and Rationing Boards will assume tremendous importance. Cognizant of labor's inestimable contribution to the war, the OPA wants labor represented on these committees working on the day to day problems of price control and rationing.

A special statement entitled "Your Country Needs You," which has been issued by the OPA Labor Office, is being circulated in 48 states and the District of Columbia. The publication of the Labor Office statement is part of a campaign opened several months ago to secure additional union participation on local boards.

MAKING HEADWAY
The campaign has made considerable headway in several states and the national total of union men and women on ration boards is now near 1,700.

The one-page statement states explicitly that "OPA solicits labor's aid."

Important paragraphs of the statement follow:
"Your country needs intelligent and public-spirited men and women for the home-front fight to make price control and rationing work."

"Your country needs people in every community who will volunteer to sit on local War Price and Rationing Boards—The boards which will have to make price control and rationing work right in your community."

"As a result the OPA has authorized its Labor Office to work out a procedure under which labor can help our country by participation in the work of local War Price and Rationing Boards."

Study Prices of 'Blended' Yarns
As a result of complaints filed with the Office of Price Administration that manufacturers are charging higher prices than warranted for sweaters made from the new "blended" yarns, OPA announced today that it has launched an investigation of pricing methods for such products.

If the investigation develops evidence that prices in excess of legal ceilings have been charged, OPA is prepared to invoke the penalty provisions of the emergency price control act of 1942, officials stated.

Blended yarn sweaters are those in which wool has been mixed with other fibers, such as rayon and cotton, in spinning the yarn or knitting the sweater. OPA has received many reports indicating that manufacturers are charging higher prices for sweaters made from wool products blended with rayon or cotton than they did for all-wool sweaters manufactured last March.

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Jewish Committee To Hold Meeting

A special meeting of the National Board of the Jewish People's Committee is being called for December 2 at 8 P.M. at Hotel Lincoln, 44th St. and 8th Ave. to discuss a program of action against the newest unspeakable crimes Hitler is perpetrating against the Jews.

ERIC BERNAY'S Music Room

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SHORTKOVITCH: Symphony No. 8—Rodinski and the Cleveland Orchestra. M570.....\$4.75

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TCHAIKOWSKY: Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3 in G. Bartok and Philharmonic Orchestra of New York. M526.....\$2.50

GERSHWIN: Concerto in F—Coar Levant, Piano. Andre Kostelanetz and Orch. M512.....\$4.75

WITKIN FOUR WALLS—Paul Robeson, Baritone. T197-D.....\$1.50

TCHAIKOWSKY SYMPHONY No. 4 (M485) Mitropoulos & Minneapolis Symphony.\$4.75

TCHAIKOWSKY ROMEO & JULIET (M478) Rodinski & Cleveland Orch.\$4.50

STRAUSS, TILL EULENSPIEGEL (M518) Rodinski & Cleveland Orch.\$4.50

SHORTKOVITCH SYMPHONY No. 2 (M472) Rodinski & Cleveland Orch.\$4.50

PROKOFIEFF: STING QUARTET "Opus 86" (M448) Stuyvesant String Quartet.\$2.50

PROKOFIEFF, PETER & THE WOLF (M471) Rodinski & All-American Orchestra.\$4.50

PROKOFIEFF, the CLASSICAL SYMPHONY (M516) Mitropoulos & Minneapolis Orch.\$4.50

MODERN RUSSIAN MUSIC (M474) Shortkovich—Moscow—Maytina.\$1.11

TCHAIKOWSKY, PIANO CONCERTO (M518) Peier & London Orch. Goehr conductor.\$4.75

BACH 3 MINOR SUITES (M181) Mengelberg & Concertgebouw Orch.\$4.50

GRAND CANYON SUITE—GROPE (M483) Andre Kostelanetz & Orch.\$4.50

PROGRAM OF MEXICAN MUSIC (M414) Carlos Chavez & Orch.\$4.75

NAUGHTY NINETEEN—(C14 or C78) Beatrice Kay.\$1.50

GAITE FLAMENCO (C89) La Misa de los Felices with acc.\$2.50

CHANG GANG (C28) Joshua White & Carolinians.\$2.50

ERIC BERNAY'S Music Room

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Beauty Parlors

Negro Groups to Hold Child Care Parley

War workers generally face tremendous problems as long hours in the shop, extra production efforts and the drawing of women into industry complicate all questions of home life.

But what goes once for most of them goes double for the Negro people, who were long locked out of industry, and who now in the drive for victory, are beginning to win their place in war production.

Outstanding among the problems facing both black and white is the question of child care. Women, eager to take their places on the production bench, need the assurance that youngsters will be properly cared for. Negro parents in particular see this question as urgent and propose to do something about it.

That is why delegates from nearly 30 fraternal and benevolent organizations whose national bodies comprise a membership of more than two million will hold a 2-day session here Dec. 12 and 13.

AUTHORITIES TO SPEAK
They aim to chart the most comprehensive joint action program yet undertaken by Negro organizations for solving the problem of protecting children in wartime.

The meeting is called by the Congress of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations, organized last September from a nucleus of 20 fraternal and benevolent groups in Harlem.

The first part of the session will be a conference at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 201 Lenox Ave., Dec. 12 from 1 to 6 P. M. Sessions concluded Dec. 13 with a mass meeting at 2 P. M. at the Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and Seventh Ave.

Outstanding authorities on children's questions will participate. They will include Judge James B. Magistrate Anna Cross, James F. Adair, national grand director of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows; James N. Lynch, grand master of the Independent Order of Mechanics; Municipal Court Judge Hubert T. Delaney and others.

RAF Hits Airdrome in Shwebo, Burma

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (UP).—Royal Air Force Blenheim bombers attacked the airdrome at Shwebo, Burma, Saturday, dropping bombs on runways, a storage dump and dispersal areas, a communique said today.

A fighter escort accompanied the bombers.

Other bombers attacked the Akyab and He-Ho airdromes last night, the communique said.

Demand Gov't Act Against Lynch Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

the un-American doctrine of "white supremacy."

The report sharply criticizes the lack of vigor by Special Assistant Attorney-General, appointed by the United States Department of Justice, in presenting evidence in lynching cases. In this connection, it cites the Skiston, Missouri, lynching case.

The report also cites the many instances of violence against Negro soldiers and sailors by state and local officials and civilians, specially on buses. "It is imperative," the report states, "that Negro soldiers and sailors have equal access with all other passengers to public carriers."

The report cites instances of assaults upon Negro soldiers while on active duty where state authorities have taken no action beyond suspension for a short period of state officials responsible for these occurrences.

"Despite the Tom Connallys of Texas," states the report, "it is up to the U. S. Department of Justice to institute criminal proceedings against the officials who refuse to permit qualified Negroes to vote in primary elections solely because of their race or color. To do otherwise is to permit these officials to continue to deny to qualified Negroes their very fundamental civil rights to which they are entitled. Instead of helping in the civil case now pending and also bringing criminal procedure in these cases, the U. S. Department of Justice at the present time seems to be doing nothing on this question."

The National Executive Board adopted a resolution approving in essence the War Mobilization Plan set forth in the Sixth Interim Report of the Tolian Committee and incorporated in the Tolian and Pepper-Kilgore Bills. The Board proposed that this plan for war mobilization be instituted by executive order of the President in view of the essential need for speed in bringing about maximum production for the war effort.

Science Lays an Egg



There are 537 eggs in the package this girl is holding—but they're dehydrated. Dehydrated foods free precious cargo space for other vital items being shipped to U. S. and Allied forces.

We Will Strike from Africa---Churchill

(Continued from Page 1)

the sorry farce and fraud of the Vichy government."

He said he agreed with Gen. Charles De Gaulle "that the last scales of deception have fallen from the eyes of the French people."

The French fleet "redeemed its honor by the action of self-immolation and from the flames, smoke and explosions at Toulon, France will rise again," the Prime Minister asserted.

Churchill hinted indirectly to Italy that she sue for peace, declaring that if the Axis were blasted from Tunisia, the whole of South Italy will be subject to intensified air attacks.

"It is for the Italian people to say whether they want this terrible thing to happen to them," he added. "The Allies can look forward confidently to the day when Europe will be 'redeemed' although they face a 'stern and terrible' year in 1943."

The Prime Minister pledged all of Britain's resources to the assistance of the United States, Chinese and Dominion forces in the Pacific in the event Germany falls before Japan.

"It may well be that the war in Europe will come to an end before the war in Asia," he declared. "The Atlantic may be calm while in the Pacific the hurricane rises to full pitch."

"If events take such a course, we should, of course, bring all our forces to aid the United States and our kith and kin, Australia and New Zealand, in the struggle against Japanese aggression."

The Prime Minister referred to the "ceaseless flow of good news from every theater of war," but cautioned that "Nothing has happened yet which justifies the hope that the war will not be long or that bitter, bloody years do not lie ahead."

"I promise nothing, I predict nothing. I cannot even predict that more successes are not on the way," he told his listeners.

Churchill warned against weakening disciplined unity by "quarreling over what to do with our victory before that victory is won." Then he referred to helping the United States against Japan if the European war ends first.

Meanwhile, he said, the United Nations will be shaping "international instruments and national settlements" to enable a free Europe to rise again.

War Workers Off Christmas

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—War production workers, who've kept the wheels of industry turning without stopping for a single one of the nation's traditional holidays, will get Christmas off, under a ruling just made by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman.

Quick Action Needed on Manpower

(Continued from Page 1)

workers they will need because they are not working on clearly defined production schedules.

And Selective Service never knows in advance how many men it will need to supply to the Army because the Army doesn't tell Selective Service.

So the local Selective Service Boards work on a day-to-day basis, following conflicting and changing policies.

In any event, they are not equipped to deal with the technical and complicated question of occupational deferments and are not organized on the basis of manpower or production areas.

The divided authority between Selective Service and the Manpower Commission has added to the confusion.

Both Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission send directives and instructions of various kinds, sometimes conflicting, to the local draft boards.

But as General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, told the Tolian Committee: "Of course, the local boards need not pay attention to 99 per cent of the things which we send out. It is a good thing they do not have to."

WASTE BASKET ORDERS

Whether the resulting confusion is a good thing is, of course, debatable. But there is no doubt that many of the Washington directives sent to local draft boards do find their way into the nearest waste basket.

Some of the chaos and conflict in regards to manpower should come to end under the reported new over-all set-up merging the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service which is supposed to be headed by Ickes.

It is hoped that as soon as Ickes takes over he will proceed to set up badly needed machinery to handle occupational deferments.

The Tolian Committee of the House has urged that special occupational deferment boards be set up on a regional and local basis under "a unified system of manpower mobilization" directed by a central authority.

With Selective Service and the Manpower Commission combined, it should be possible to work out the unified control of manpower proposed by the Tolian Committee and to integrate the occupational deferment boards under the new set-up.

MUST PLAN OUTPUT

One difficulty will continue, however, to plague Harold Ickes or any other over-all manpower chief—unless something is done about it soon. And that is the obvious fact, pointed out so persistently by the Tolian Committee, that it is impossible to plan manpower without planning production at the same time.

In other words, manpower policies have to be closely integrated with production policies. This is the next step required—the merger not only of manpower agencies but of all the agencies operating in the field of war economy into one unified set-up which for the first time can do the job of planning and mobilizing all our resources.

Mr. Newsdealer:

Here is a facsimile of the coupon which Daily Worker readers are presenting to newsdealers. We publish it here in order to remind newsdealers that the Daily Worker will give cash for such coupons. Will give cash for such coupons through the Metropolitan News Dealers who are authorized to accept them as cash by the Metropolitan News Co.

MR. NEWSDEALER:
Your dealer or agent will accept this coupon at five cents in cash toward payment for copies of the Daily Worker.
Ira Willard,
Circulation Manager

To Readers:

You can help your dealer by separating complete coupon books each week. Your paper will then be available daily.

Cinderella Finds Her Princes



"I'm the luckiest and happiest girl in the world," said 10-year-old Lorene Mitchell, victim of infantile paralysis, as she accepts a gift of \$6,300 from AFL workers at the Terminal Island yard of the California Ship Building Corp. The money will pay for surgical treatment to give Lorene a real chance for a normal and happy life.

Boston Night Club Death Toll 432

(Continued from Page 1)

Claffen said he had obtained a statement from Stanley F. Tomaszewski in which the youth allegedly admitted having accidentally started the fire when he lit a match to change a light bulb in the melody lounge section of the club. It ignited a decorative palm tree and spread with horrifying speed.

The youth was described as a student at Roxbury Memorial High School who worked Friday and Saturday nights at the Coconut Grove.

All night relatives and friends of those known to have been in the club crowded restaurants near hospitals attempting to find out whether those near to them were there.

It was approximately 10:10 P. M. when a girl attendant, her hair ablaze, ran among the approximately 750 guests who were making merry in the club's three rooms and screamed "fire."

Immediately there was a stampede for exits as the flames believed to have started either from a short-circuit or a discarded cigarette thrown into the floor decorations engulfed the two-story wood and stucco structure.

Women in gay evening gowns and with their hair ablaze, attempted to grope their way to the revolving door entrance of the club. Some fell and were trampled by the screaming crowd. Bodies were jammed in a stairway. They were piled up inside the doors. Nearly-nude chorus girls jumped out of their dressing room windows into the arms of horror-stricken witnesses.

CAB DRIVER SPEAKS

Reno Sandri, a cab driver, was parked opposite the main entrance to the club. He told the United Press: "As I sat in my cab the first thing I knew about the fire was a lot of screaming. Then I saw a lot of people crowd up near the revolving door."

"As I heard the screaming I got out of the cab and walked over to the door. The door wouldn't move because the crowd was trying to push out in opposite directions. Behind the crowd, all I saw was flames and I saw people raising their hands behind the crowd and yelling and screaming and dying in pain. I kicked open the door to the nearby checkroom but nobody was in there."

"Then the people started coming out. They ran out with their clothes on fire, and some of them had their hair on fire and others had their bodies on fire. Some dropped and died on the sidewalk."

38 CORPSES
"We started carrying bodies from there to the ambulances. There was such a shortage of stretchers that they piled the bodies on the sidewalk. I carried 38 corpses during a period of a few minutes."

Soviet Army Captures 3,000 Nazis in Day

(Continued from Page 1)

were taken southwest of Stalingrad, where the Russians were reported "pursuing" the Axis forces, indicating the retreat may have become a rout in some sectors.

Since the southern offensive began on Nov. 19, the High Command said, the Russians have captured 2,000 guns of all calibers, 3,935 machine guns, 1,379 tanks, more than 6,000 trucks, 4,677 carts of war material, 10,700 horses and 22 dumps of war material, supplies and food.

Seventy-two three-motored transport planes were destroyed in the Stalingrad area.

Front reports said the battle for Rzhnev was one of the most savage of the Red Army's winter offensive, with Soviet snook troops racing through the streets and searching out the enemy with axes, ropes and ladders.

ONE BY ONE
As the Red Army strove to blast off the tip of the imperiled German salient, Soviet gliders swooped down on German strongholds in the hedgehog defense system around Rzhnev and were wiping them out one by one. Already the Germans had been driven from the railroad running west of Rzhnev, dispatches said.

While the great offensive picked up momentum, huge Soviet reinforcements were reported pouring through four big gaps in the German defenses west of Rzhnev and expanding the initial wedges.

The Red Army reported more than 4,000 slain on the various fronts since last midnight, together with two battalions of some 2,000 men annihilated or routed southwest of Stalingrad.

Unbroken Soviet advances in the Don-Volga area, netting several more villages, were revealed by the midday communique, which said that on the new battlefield northwest of Moscow great breaches in the Nazi defenses were broadened and deepened.

The Soviet blows were reported to be unrelenting and shredding the flanks of Adolf Hitler's two key salients—Stalingrad and the one anchored by Rzhnev.

The government organ Izvestia, reporting the Nazi and satellite forces had lost 100,000 killed since the Red Army's winter offensive began before Stalingrad, said the German command was frantically shuttling reinforcements between the Don-Volga and northwestern fronts in an effort to plug the holes in the lines.

The High Command announced that the Rzhnev offensive had killed 10,000 Germans had been killed, five divisions routed, and more than 500 populated places liberated and a subsequent communique said the continuing drive had smashed 57 dugouts, destroyed six tanks and 10 guns, and brought down 18 German planes.

Izvestia said the Germans in the past seven or eight months had constructed a "Todt Line" through which the Russians punched four great gaps varying from eight to 20 miles in depth.

Last winter the Red Army occupied the railroad between Rzhnev and Velikie Luki, 140 miles to the west, but never advanced southward beyond it.

The present offensive was launched at the northwest corner of the quadrilateral bounded by Velikie Luki, Novosokolniki, Nevel and Rzhnev. Rolling it up would cut communications between the German armies on the Leningrad front and Orsha, the Germans' great supply and air base on the central front.

In the northern part of Stalingrad a large German infantry attack was thrown back by counter-blows. Other dispatches said the advance inside Stalingrad continued despite bitter resistance, and that the Germans were hurriedly strengthening their defenses under the cover of smoke screens.

Northwest of Stalingrad, the communique said, the Russians "overcame resistance, repulsed counter-attacks and continued to ad-

vance." In one sector 1,500 German troops were wiped out, and 68 guns captured. In another the Russians occupied an inhabited locality, counting 800 dead in the streets, and destroyed or captured 11 tanks. Soviet airmen destroyed 12 German fighters, six bombers, and 46 transport planes in the Stalingrad area.

Southwest of Stalingrad, the High Command reported, the Russians recaptured several villages and much booty. Artillery advancing with the infantry inflicted heavy blows on the Germans, destroying 22 tanks and scattering or wiping out two battalions of enemy troops.

U. S. Soldiers Taking Courses at Oxford

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UP).—United States Headquarters announced today that a limited number of American and Canadian officers and enlisted men were being offered one-week courses in a variety of subjects at Oxford University under distinguished scholars.

NEW MASSES

AMERICA'S HEALTH IN WARTIME

BY
Surgeon General
of the U.S.A.

THOMAS J. PARRAN

MAX WERNER'S "THE GREAT OFFENSIVE"

Reviewed by
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

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Poll Taxers, Railroads Threaten to Block F. E. P. C. Jim Crow Probe

The Fair Employment Practice Committee's hearings into discrimination against Negroes by the railroads is in danger of sabotage. Previously, there have been hints, but now the evidence has become stronger. Since the drive against discrimination on the roads is the spearhead of the whole movement for job equality, the entire movement is in danger. It is in danger from the lynch-artists, the poll-taxers and the Negro-haters, who are on the offensive against American democracy. Already we have seen them strangle the Senate for ten days with a deliberate sidestroke against the war effort.

Their attempt to sabotage Executive Order 8802 is part of their attempt to isolate the Negro people from the rest of the American people. At the same time, they are increasing the danger of a breakdown of our transportation system due to a shortage of manpower—a crucial sector in the war effort.

Why Postponed?
Last week word came that the President's Committee had postponed its railroad hearing from Dec. 7 until Jan. 26. The reason given by members of the Committee is that the case had not been adequately prepared, and more time was necessary. But the question arises, why wasn't the case prepared?

There appear to be three reasons. First, the Committee was unable to gather a staff large enough to launch a real national investigation.

Second, it was put under pressure not to launch an investigation at all, but to sit in Washington and wait for complaints to come in of their own accord.

Pressure on FEPC

Third, when the Committee was moved into the War Manpower Commission, there resulted two months of confusion when the members didn't know whether the Committee would have any power, any money, or even continue to exist. Almost nothing was done on the railroad case during that time.

Now at last the position of the FEPC is beginning to clear up. President Roosevelt has declared the shifting of the Committee into the War Manpower Commission was purely for convenience, and has reaffirmed its complete authority to apply Executive Order 8802. Members of the Committee say they are ready now to continue the drive against discrimination.

But at the same time, pressure on the Committee to bury its rail hearing is also increasing.

Where does that pressure come from? From two sources mainly. One source is the poll-tax white-supremacy gang. We're not likely to forget that Governor Dixon of Alabama turned down war contracts for his state because of the no-discrimination clauses in the contracts. And we won't forget the Democratic State Chairman of Alabama who wrote that he could not collect Democratic Party funds because "such a thing as having the white boys and girls of our section working side by side with Negroes in filling government contracts, or any contracts, is unthinkable. . . ." Congressmen of like mind are turning on the heat in Washington.

The other source is the railroad companies themselves. Most of them have always favored disunity among their workers, and now despite danger to the war effort they still favor it. Very clearly the companies also are putting on pressure in Washington. And to our undying shame as American railroad workers, some of our own union officials have helped them do it.

Action Needed

The hearing and the whole job equality movement are in danger. We must act now to save them. To the joint pressure of the poll-taxers and the rail companies, the ODT has apparently given in, and has passed the pressure on to the FEPC to "take it easy." Where McNutt, War Manpower Director, stands on this matter, it is impossible to say. McNutt has formed no coherent manpower policy of any kind. But we will not forget that he jumped in with the National Association of Manufacturers in the hue and cry for a labor freeze.

The demand must go up from the workers of the whole railroad industry: We call for a complete investigation of discrimination on the railroads. We call for action to enforce Executive Order 8802. We demand equal democratic rights for every citizen.

LITTLE LEFTY



N. Y. Farmers Union Petitions FDR For Adoption of Over-All Dairy Plan

UTICA, N. Y. Nov. 29.—The Farmers Union of the New York Milk Shed at its first war-time convention here, called for the adoption of an over-all plan for the milk industry, effacing all waste, duplication and inefficiency. The delegates

petitioned President Roosevelt to create a New York milk shed "Marketing Authority" which would control the handling and transportation of milk.

The marketing authority would "contract with all plant operators for the purchase of their entire supply of milk" and thus farmers would sell their milk directly to the authority, it was pointed out at the Saturday session. The authority would have the power to purchase the unnecessary overlapping plants which are now in operation, thereby conserving manpower, gasoline, trucks, tires, fuel and other essential supplies.

It is estimated that at least 80 plants would be affected by this plan. Trucking routes from farms to these plants now overlap and crisscross with trucks passing one plant to reach another.

To stimulate the production of milk, the union proposed an incentive payment plan, similar to overtime pay in industry. It was pointed out that a 20 per cent increase in milk production could be secured on farms in position to milk their cows three times daily and to increase their feed rations.

ENDORSE PEPPER-TOLAN BILL
The Farmers Union gave its "wholehearted endorsement of the Pepper-Tolan War Mobilization Bill" the shortage of farm labor and machinery is "a serious threat to the nation's Food-for-Victory program."

Archie Wright, president, declared that the present chaos "can only be eliminated by the adoption of a unified coordinated plan such as this measure provides."

The convention sent greetings to the farmers in England, the Soviet Union, China and Malta. It hailed the great success of our armed forces in occupying North Africa and called for the speedy opening of a Second Front in Europe.

In an impressive ceremony, the Farmers Union awarded a scroll to seamen in the National Maritime Union as a token of recognition for their "valor and heroism in delivering the goods."

Mr. Harper, Negro seaman and member of the National Maritime Union, described his experiences in carrying foodstuffs, munitions and men across the ocean and told the farmers of the urgent need for food supplies to meet war needs. "In Malta, the people are limited to one cup of tea, one ounce of butter, four ounces of bread and sometimes a potato," he said, "while milk is reserved for women and children. The Soviet Union urgently needs fats, sugar and grain."

The convention voted to continue in office Archie Wright, president

Ohio CIO Convention Backs Centralized War Economy

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—The CIO's two big jobs are to "knock hell out of the Axis and organize workers to win the peace after victory," Alan Haywood, national organizational director, told Ohio's State CIO convention here yesterday.

Haywood, one of the CIO's newly-elected national vice-presidents, emphasized the necessity for an over-all centralized war economy along the lines proposed by the Toland Committee and the CIO's recent national convention.

Delegates heard a dramatic report on South American labor conditions from Ernesto Galarza of the Pan American Union. He appealed for closer cooperation with the Latin American labor movement and warned that the Axis has an extensive propaganda machine working overtime in the southern half of this hemisphere.

Delegates reviewed election results in a sober mood. Extended discussion on a resolution introduced by a special Political Action Committee led to a self-critical attitude on the activities of union members and a determination to sharpen up work on the political front.

LABOR'S RIGHTS
The convention rejected the negative position of a few delegates that elections had been a complete landslide for anti-administration, anti-labor forces. At the same time, delegates recognized that results make it imperative that labor act immediately to protect its rights in the interests of victory.

They endorsed Haywood's emphasis on the need for the nation for a complete all-out war program and charted a course to bring maximum CIO support to speed its arrival. It was unanimously agreed to set up functioning legislative committees immediately in all affiliates.

Other resolutions supported the national CIO convention program. Special attention was paid to the fight against Negro discrimination, which was discussed not only in a separate resolution, but also under resolutions on labor unity and regarding women workers. Unity of labor was recognized as "indispensable to all-out victory over Hitlerism."

FBI Studies Theft of Food Sent to Britain
LONDON, Nov. 29 (UP).—United States Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have been sent to Britain to combat the plundering of food, chocolates, cigarettes and canned goods destined for American troops, the Sunday Chronicle reported today.

There has been wholesale theft of the food for sale on the black market, the newspaper added.

More Unions Support Oklahoma Defendants

Reid Robinson, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, representing more than 100,000 of America's metal workers, has issued a call to trade unionists to take immediate action on the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism prosecutions, decision on which is now pending before the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals, it was announced today by the International Labor Defense.

"The Oklahoma criminal syndicalism prosecutions must be lumped with the lynchings in Mississippi as a threat to the war effort," said Mr. Robinson. "Those responsible for them are doing Hitler's work because racial and political persecution have no place in a democratic country."

"Organized labor in particular has a special interest in seeing the Oklahoma prosecutions dismissed. Criminal syndicalism laws have often been used against labor organizations. The Oklahoma convictions, if allowed to stand, would set a precedent for the use of these laws against anybody out of favor with reactionary local authorities."

"There are unfortunately many powerful elements in this country who place their own interests above those of the nation. They have time and again tried to turn the war against Hitler into a war against labor. They must be defeated if we are to win this war."

"I therefore urge all trade unionists to take immediate action and let the Attorney General of Oklahoma, Mac Q. Williamson, know that labor considers these prosecutions at variance with the war effort and expects the State of Oklahoma, in the interests of national unity, to 'confess error' in these cases and admit the prosecutions should never have been started."

The International Labor Defense points out the urgency of labor action at this time when the defendants in these cases are returning to Oklahoma to await the decision of the state's highest tribunal of justice.

Responding to the call of the Labor Committee on the Oklahoma Criminal Syndicalism Cases, the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly of Great Falls, Montana, on November 21 sent a resolution to Mac Q. Williamson, Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma, protesting the Criminal Syndicalism prosecutions in Oklahoma and asking him to plead error before the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals soon to render a decision on these cases.

The Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly, representing 6,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, said: "Our country and its allies are engaged in a life-and-death struggle against the Axis powers to preserve their national independence and democratic form of government. . . . The laboring men and women of the country, against whom criminal syndicalism laws are primarily directed are taking a foremost place in our country's fight to win the war, and it is more than ever necessary to uphold the rights of labor."

The Trades and Labor Assembly likewise scored the methods of the prosecution in securing the conviction of the Oklahoma defendants, "the evidence against them consisting merely of books which are on the shelves of every large library in the country, and no act of any kind being charged against them."

TAKE LEADERSHIP
In addition to take their places in production, women must now take leadership in the trade unions, replacing men called into the armed forces, and must speed organization of the unorganized, most of whom are women, Mrs. Stephenson said.

"These are our new rights, forced by the manpower shortage in a war emergency," she added. "These are our new obligations."

Today's Recipes . . .

Braised Kidneys:

Soak kidneys in cold-water 30 minutes. Drain and wipe dry. Slice thin and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Melt small amount of butter in frying pan, add kidney slices and saute about 5 minutes, turning to brown both sides. Sprinkle well with flour, add water to cover bottom of pan, cover, and simmer 5 minutes longer. Serve on a warm platter with lemon or chopped parsley and toast points.

Sift together 2½ cups of flour, 1 cup of English walnuts, 1 tablespoon of baking powder, and 1½ teaspoons of salt. Add 1 cup milk, 2 beaten eggs, and stir until just moistened. Stir in ½ cup of orange marmalade—or shredded orange rind cooked in syrup—and 2 tablespoons of butter, and pour the mixture into a well-greased bread pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 1 hour, or until it turns a golden brown.

Shorts:

A tasty sauerkraut dish is made by heating ¼ cup of fat in a skillet and then adding a quart of kraut and ½ teaspoon of celery seed or caraway seed. Cook slowly until thoroughly heated.

The easiest way to remove the odor of fish from kitchen utensils is by washing them in water to which ammonia has been added. Use a drop of two in a quart of water.

PENN RADIO SERVICE
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But---We'll Be Back Again



"While all this was going on, the Nazi butcher who commanded the sub just stared at us from the conning tower with murder in his eyes."

Jim Peifer Tells of 20 Nights on Raft and 'Big Joe' the Shark

By Eric Webber
Jim Peifer is a merchant seaman and a member of the National Maritime Union. He led "Big Joe" and five of his pals in a merry race across the Atlantic Ocean for 20 days.

Peifer, along with 15 other merchantmen, thumbed their noses at a Nazi sub, went almost mad from thirst, ducked shells from a British destroyer which mistook their raft for an enemy craft and finally ended up on the "beach" with a hair-raising yarn.

"Big Joe" was a shark and "one of the damndest blokes" in the Atlantic. And the captain of the Nazi sub that blew Peifer and his shipmates into the Atlantic watched the struggling survivors with "murder in his eyes." But that's part of Peifer's story.

NO FIRECRACKER
"Our ship pulled out of an African port, early last summer. About 15 days out, along around two o'clock in the afternoon, I heard a terrific explosion. A two-for-a penny firecracker couldn't make a noise like that, so I figured it was a torpedo."

"Well those Nazi visiting cards splintered our ship like a matchstick. The ship started to list to the starboard side. We tried to get the life boats loose, but most of them had holes big enough to drive a team of mules through."

NAZI SUB
"The ship turned over on its side like a dead cow and the crew and

a few passengers along with a few rafts were tossed into the water. In the meantime, the Nazi sub surfaced and laid quiet-like about 200 yards from us.

"I finally managed to get a raft. The first thing I did was unlatch the oars and row around picking up survivors. When I finished, I took stock of what was left of us. There were seven rafts holding 42 people. Fourteen people were missing including one woman and a 12-year-old child."

SACK CLOTH
"Then I rigged up a sail. I told the other rafts to do the same thing. And we went sailing along with the wind."

"That was when 'Big Joe' and five other sharks thought they'd like our company. After a few days out, hell and high water broke loose. The wind beat our faces like a lash. The people on the other rafts took down their sails and covered their heads. I refused to do that. It's better to get a little wet than get your lungs full of the sea, I thought."

"That was where the other rafts made a mistake. While my raft was taking advantage of the wind, the other rafts stayed behind. And one by one, we lost them."

TWO DIE
"During the third day, two people died on our raft. Up to that time, 'Big Joe' and his friends were playful—like, but when we threw the dead bodies overboard and the sharks got a taste of blood, they went mad."

"Once when 'Big Joe' was near me, I grabbed the oar and let him have a good clout on the top of his head. But he didn't seem to mind, because a few seconds later, he came to the surface and leered at me. Looked like he was thumbing his nose."

"On the 20th day out, we spotted a fleet of British destroyers. At first we thought we were saved, but when the leader of the fleet sailed out from the rest, let go a smoke screen and opened fire, we thought our goose was cooked."

OPEN FIRE
"The British boat opened up with all guns and the shells fell in pairs. I directed the rest of the men on the raft to lie on their bellies and I grabbed a flag and started to wave it from side to side. Finally the British gun ceased firing."

"As we were taken aboard the destroyer, a machine gunner opened up fire at 'Big Joe' and the bullets cut him right down the middle. As the other sharks tore away at his body, they got a taste of British accuracy too."

"The first thing I did was congratulate the captain on his vigilance. I certainly thought he did a good job. For our part, we were perfectly willing to go down in shell fire, knowing no Axis sub was going to escape."

Jim Peifer and the rest of the survivors are going back to sea next week to deliver the goods again.



Register at Your Next Branch Meeting

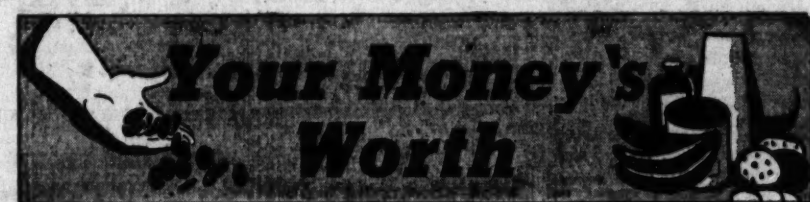
The first week in December is Registration Week. It is of the utmost importance that every member of our Party attend Branch meetings that week and register.

If there are Party members who for some special reason cannot attend their Branch on registration night, they should report as soon as possible to their Branch headquarters and register there or, in case the Branch headquarters is closed, go to the Section headquarters for information as to where to register. This is an opportunity for Party members who haven't been in touch with their Branches to establish contact with the Party.

All Party members should make a special effort to bring their contacts and sympathizers to the Registration meeting. An attractive educational and cultural program is being arranged for the occasion by the Branches.

Be a good standing Party member—REGISTER NOW

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY
35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



Feeding Women War Workers:

The following feature story was written by United Press Correspondent Corrine Hardesty, who is making a tour of the nation's war plants where women are employed. In this story, she relates the problems of a nutritionist in a war plant in Ohio.

By Corrine Hardesty
COLUMBUS, Ohio. — Jane Walsh, 34, whose war job is planning 16,000 meals a day, said today women defense workers are learning to eat a working man's meal to strengthen themselves for all-out production effort.

Miss Walsh, who learned how to balance diets at Ohio State University and is now dietitian for the Curtiss-Wright Corp., said educating women workers to eat a hearty meal had been one of her hardest jobs since the airplane plant began hiring women six months ago.

"That old wheeze about an army marching on its stomach applies also to the industrial army," Miss Walsh, a thin girl with dark, snappy eyes, said as she left a conference with the chef and 23 cooks in the plant cafeteria.

"To my surprise we found the men ordered a better balanced meal than the women. Women were having a bowl of soup and a starchy dessert, passing up the vegetables, meat and salad. "Men workers ordered a hearty lunch or dinner of meat, vegetables, salad and pie. That is a meal which will hold them together for the rest of the day, as well as keep their general health and strength for the long production pull."

Miss Walsh explained that she

was not advocating the balanced diet as a beauty aid, but said she was sure the former housewives and domestic workers who make up a large percentage of the women employees, would have better figures and clearer complexions as a result of their wartime diet changes.

"We had to fancy up the salad bowl to get women to order it with their lunch," she said. "The men took to it from the start. Many of the men stopped and asked me for our salad recipes."

More men than women eat breakfast in the cafeteria, she said. "Men eat ham and eggs and toast. The women, when they come to work, have a roll and coffee. They soon find that won't carry them through the morning. One by one they come around to an old-fashioned American breakfast."

Miss Walsh's program of education included working out attractive color combinations in vegetables and some discussion on eating for health.

"We try to sneak up on their blind side," she said. "What we first put on the bill as a 'balanced diet' didn't go over. Now we put lettuce in the sandwiches and in other ways slide the vegetables into the diet."

Miss Walsh said she found both men and women are eating more fresh fruit as candy and pastry become scarcer. Pineapple, coconut, chocolate and raisins have about disappeared from the items, Miss Walsh can buy, adding to her cooking troubles.

Milk Equivalents:

Fortunately the foods necessary for the making of good teeth are among the common every day foods of the farm and the market. First and most important is milk—fresh milk, evaporated milk, dried milk, skim milk, buttermilk.

Any or all of these will furnish the calcium and phosphorus needed for bone building. It is true you get calcium from a good many vegetables and fruits. And you get phosphorus from eggs and meat and fish—plenty of phosphorus. But no food has such a good balance of calcium and phosphorus as milk, and nutritionists say it is very difficult, if not impossible, for a child to get calcium enough for his growing bones and teeth unless he gets plenty of milk. They recommend for young children a quart of fresh milk a day, or its equivalent in evaporated or dried milk—though milk, of course, must not crowd out other important foods. Of evaporated milk, 17 ounces, with water added to make a quart, is practically equal to a quart of fresh milk. Of dried milk, 3½ ounces, or nearly a cupful mixed with enough water to make a quart, is about equal to a quart of fresh milk.

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The easiest way to remove the odor of fish from kitchen utensils is by washing them in water to which ammonia has been added. Use a drop of two in a quart of water.

Giants Clinch 2nd Place, Beat Cards 21-7

Scorer Says:

Merle Hapes, Leemans and Cuff Star for Owen-men; Schwenk Leads Chi Cards

Chicago Cardinals 0 7 0 0—7
New York Giants 14 0 7 0—21

By Scorer

Although Wilson Bud Schwenk, Washington University's 1941 passing star threw 42 passes for 222 yards yesterday at the Polo Grounds, the Chicago Cardinals could score but once against the New York Giants, and lost 21 to 7 to Steve Owens' merry men.

the Roundup

By Ted Buckley

The dismissal of Del Baker from the management of the Detroit Tigers stunned many baseball fans. Succeeding Mickey Cochrane as Tiger pilot in 1938, the likeable Del, in four full seasons, led his team to fifth place twice, tied for the No. 4 slot once and won the 1940 pennant in an amazing upset. Steve O'Neill, who replaces Baker, received the job as a result of steering Detroit's farm club, Beaumont, to the Texas League seasonal championship last year.

Steve Businski, who was the object of much abuse when handling the net-minding chores for the New York Rangers, was vindicated Saturday night, when the Toronto Maple Leafs scored 8 goals off his successor Jim Franks. . . . As we maintained previously, it is the exceptionally weak defense of the Rangers that is accounting for their poor showing thus far, and not the efforts of their goalies.

Leo Durocher, please note: Lou Boudreau, Cleveland manager, has two rules which he enforces on his ball players; midnight curfew and a 10 cent limit on poker games.

March 16, 18, 22 and 24 are the dates selected for the 1943 basketball invitation tournament at Madison Square Garden. As is customary, eight teams will be invited to participate in hoop tournament, which annually highlights the basketball season.

WE-CAN-HARDLY-WAIT-DEPT:

Those two titans of the baseball world, the Athletics and the Phillies, who have not competed against each other for several years, will play one or two games at Shibe Park before the 1943 season gets under way. . . . Positively daring, Ted says.

WHAT'S ON

BATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

Tonight

Manhattan
DR. PHIL FUNKER "Beginning in Modern Labor Movement" American Labor Party, 228 Broadway, at 80th St., 8:30 promptly.

Coming
V. J. Jerome speaks on the U. S. A. and the USSR in the third of a series of four lectures on "Victory—And After," Saturday, Dec. 5th, 2:30 P.M., at Irving Plaza, 15th St. & Irving Place, Lecture 35c. Aup. Workers School.

SPECIAL OFFER Expires Dec. 1

Get your set completed before this offer ends. 16 beautiful pieces of this astoundingly low price.



Imperial Two-Tone 16 Piece BREAKFAST LUNCHEON and DINNER SET

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No. 76

SPORTS

DAILY WORKER

SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1942

Ohio State, Georgia Best in Land as Screwy Season Ends

By Nat Low

Well, that's that—and if there ever was a screwier grid season in history, we would like to know when. . . . Yes, when?

This was something that a Zero Mostel might have staged in one of his uproarious skits. . . . It was that funny. . . . And there are any number of coaches who are glad the whole thing is over and done with. . . . For had it lasted any longer there would certainly have been a mass exodus to the bug house. . . . And we ain't kidding either. . . .

We shan't repeat any of the gruesome details here—you will find them elsewhere on the page—but we would like to rank the teams for the last time, and this usually is ticklish business. . . .

On top is a team which has been high up on the Daily Worker's list since the first day of the season, and by virtue of their smashing 41-12 victory over the Iowa Seahawks of Bernie Bierman, they must be accorded the top spot. . . . Yesir brothers, we present the year's best college football team—the Ohio State Buckeyes of Paul Brown. . . .

The Buckeyes have lost one game—there are no major undefeated teams—to Wisconsin, but they have taken all their eight others in such decisive manner against such mighty foes that they must be given the nod over Georgia and Boston College (despite that defeat).

In second place you would have to put Georgia which came back from that beating by Auburn to hand the Georgia Tech Engineers their first defeat of the year. . . . Georgia will be the eastern representative in the annual Rose Bowl game, accepting the bid immediately after the game's end. . . .

They are a high powered outfit possessed of some of the finest backs and ends in the country and all headed by young Frankie Sinkwich who ended his college career by leading the rout of Tech.

Georgia is the No. 2 team of the country. Now here is the surprise. . . . In third place is none other than Boston College—yes, the same Boston College which was swamped 56-12 by a four times beaten Holy Cross.

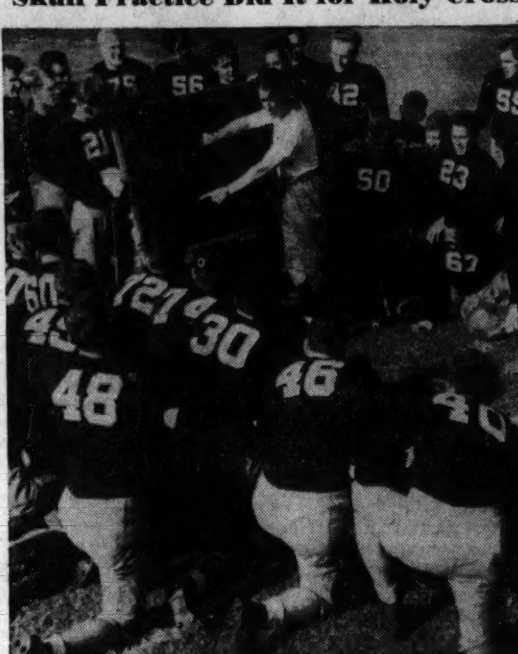
We pick them because we know that the Eagles are a much finer team that they looked the other day—and we believe that on any other day they could take Holy Cross by 20 points. . . . But it was just one of those games that come along when a team gets a bit too cocky and the other team is primed for the kill. . . .

Boston College for third place. Wisconsin, Tulsa, U.C.L.A., Notre Dame and Michigan and Georgia Tech come behind these three teams—but quite some distance behind. . . .

Here are the final Daily Worker grid rankings of the year. . . .

- (1) Ohio State
- (2) Georgia
- (3) Boston College
- (4) Wisconsin
- (5) Notre Dame
- (6) Tulsa
- (7) Michigan
- (8) Georgia Tech
- (9) U. C. L. A.
- (10) Iowa Naval Cadets

Skull Practice Did It for Holy Cross



The word from Boston today is that Holy Cross had prepared for the Boston College game all season long, studying the Eagles' "T" formation, analyzing their defense and preparing the way for the eventual upset which was the greatest of the season. . . . Photo shows coach Anthony Scannlon, only one year from a high school coaching berth, here going over a blackboard drill with his squad. . . . These skull practices he claims, won the game.

Del Baker Fired, Steve O'Neill Hired by Tigers

Man Who Won Tiger Pennant in 1940 Dumped by Detroit Boss

DETROIT, Nov. 29 (UP).—Stephen (Steve) O'Neill, a veteran baseball man and former manager of the Cleveland Indians, will be the Detroit Tigers' new pilot, succeeding Delmar (Del) Baker, it was disclosed tonight.

General Manager Jack Zeller announced that Baker, who led the Tigers to the American League pennant in 1940, will be given his unconditional release during the major league meetings at Chicago next week along with coaches Meryn Shea and Jack Tighe.

Zeller said O'Neill, the ex-Pennsylvania coal miner who has devoted 32 of his 51 years to baseball, "will be offered the job of managing the Tigers in 1943." Actual contract-signing is only a formality, however, since arrangements already have been completed for O'Neill to step into Baker's job.

"O'Neill," Zeller said, "has the confidence and respect of all of the veteran players on the club roster and the affection, as well, of the younger players acquired from the Beaumont club during the past season."

Al Vincent, manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., team in 1941 and 1942, will be signed as the Tigers' only coach for the 1943 season. Zeller said catcher Paul Richards, former playing manager of Atlanta in the Southern Association, and Albert Unser, exploit of the Tiger's Winston-Salem, N. C., farm team, will be available for coaching duties. Zeller announced that Detroit club officials will give Baker "any desired assistance" in landing a baseball job elsewhere. Baker, who developed many of the Tigers' finest players, was reported headed for a coaching assignment, probably with Cincinnati.

O'Neill's elevation from manager of the Tigers' Beaumont, Tex., farm team to his second post as a major league pilot was no surprise to baseball fans. Baker was reported on the way out last summer when the Tigers slumped badly and finished in fifth place.

O'Neill was elated about his new job when reached at Cleveland Heights, O., today.

"Baseball has been very good to me," he beamed, "I consider myself very fortunate to have this opportunity. It's nice to be going back to the big leagues and I hope to make the most of my new assignment."

O'Neill's brilliant job in leading the Beaumont club to the Texas League flag was chiefly responsible for his promotion.

A native of Minooka, Pa., O'Neill succeeded Walter Johnson as manager of the Cleveland Indians in August, 1935. His team finished fifth in 1936, fourth of 1937. In 1938, he, in turn, was succeeded by Oscar Vitt.

Highlights of Saturday's Big College Games

By Bill Mardo

Praise the underdogs. . . and pass the aspirin! There will never be another windup to a football season that will compare with the one that took place last Saturday. The nation's grid greats tumbled from their high perches like so many straws in a strong wind.

Read it and gasp:

HOLY CROSS 55 — BOSTON COLLEGE 12

We don't have to tell you that this was the greatest upset of the day and the season. Boston, compared to the Chicago Bears in regards to power and a granite-like defense, was figured to overwhelm Holy Cross and complete an untied and undefeated season. A Bowl bid was a foregone conclusion. Going into this contest, Holy Cross had the deceiving record of 4 wins, 4 losses, and 1 tie. But Anthony Scannlon's men weren't looking at their past performances on Saturday.

Johnny Bezesmes almost personally accounted for this unprecedented debacle, scoring three touchdowns. John gathered in a pay-dirt pass tossed a scoring heave to Captain Ed Murphy, and intercepted a Boston aerial to scamper 63 yards for another tally.

The Middles ran their annual winning streak over the West Pointers to four in a row, when they turned back a strong, highly-favored Cadet squad. Joe (Red) Sullivan, plebe from Pittsburgh, plunged two inches for the initial tally after Gordon Studer ran back a punt 28 yards to the Army 4. Ben Martin caught a Hamber aerial of 22 yards for the second score following an interception by Hills Hume.

Army never seriously threatened until the last ten minutes of the fray, but the Sailors eased out of danger when Hume, who played a sterling game, once more intercepted a Cadet pass on the fourth down after Army had marched to the Middle's 7-yard line.

GEORGIA 34—GEORGIA TECH 6

Bouncing back from their humiliating defeat of a week ago by Auburn, Georgia earned the right to a Rose Bowl spot by trouncing the heretofore undefeated Engineers. All-American Frankie Sinkwich wound up his collegiate career with a sensational display of line plunging and passing that completely overwhelmed Georgia Tech. Assisting him in the rout, was Charley Trippi and Van Davis. Trippi, who is slated Van Davis. Trippi, who is slated all but equalled the great Sinkwich performance of Saturday, by breaking loose for an 85 yard run.

Leahy Apologizes for Notre Dame's Conduct

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 (UP).—Coach Frank Leahy of Notre Dame apologized in the dressing room to Acting Captain Norm Verry of the Trojans for any unsportsmanlike conduct of his players in Saturday's game, but added that he didn't believe his boys were any more at fault than the Trojans. Leahy would not permit anyone to enter the Notre Dame dressing room.

President Rufus B. Vonkleinsmid of the University of Southern California said he was sorry it happened, and that such conditions had not occurred before.

While the defeat of Boston College by those miraculous Holy Cross Crusaders has knocked the Eagles out of the nation's top spot, there is no going overboard on the distance which B. C. has slipped. . . . There can be no doubt that they still are one of the best teams in the land, and could beat Holy Cross almost any day of the week should they play again. . . .

But whether or not Boston College is still one of the best teams in the land, they are one of the toughest—in fact so tough that they have been accused of unnecessary violence on the gridiron.

The charge came as an aftermath of Coach Denny Myers' frank admission that his boys play rough. At the New York football writers luncheon two weeks ago today, Denny spoke out of turn, shocking old fashioned college men when he declared that his giants frequently try to rip off the arms and chew up the legs of their opponents.

Bears Foul Too, Says Getto

Other charges of foul play have been heard in the course of this unusually interesting season. Mike Getto of the Brooklyn football Dodgers thinks the Chicago Bears do foul things. Not foul in the classic Shakespearean sense, but Mike, after looking at movies of his boys' crushing defeat at the hands of Hunk Anderson's lofties, points that the Bears have been penalized over 700 yards this season.

"They ought to have been socked 3,000 yards," says Mike. The main crime of the Halas experts is illegal use of the hands on offense. The linesmen think nothing of lifting an opposing guard or tackle out of their ball-carriers' path by a quick tug on the pants while no one is looking.

Niceties of football forbid holding by the line of offense, and the Bears hold so tight that they might well be called the Bulldogs. They work from below, holding ankles or knees, using a quick motion which is seldom detected by any of the four officials on the field.

Hunk Anderson, who is subbing for George Halas during the latter's war service, likes to win. So does George. A Bear linesman told George Kinnard that day that he has been coached to do tricks, and so he did them.

The result has been a feud of sorts between the Dodgers and the Bears—in which we pick the Bears also as winners.

Rams No Sissies Either

For really rough play the Fordham team can hold its own against everyone except B. C. Hostilities broke out in the Fordham-West Virginia game last month, when Jimmy Hearn swung his foot not against a ball but in the direction of a Mountaineer. Hearn was plenty rough in the exchange.

The Rams take as well as receive. Filipowicz got his in the B. C. game; Andrejco was stepped on by Missouri. In return Fordham quickly disposed of Steuber, the Mules' only triple-threat back. In fact, the Rams won the game right there, for Missouri without Steuber in the line-up has been a second-rate team.

"Roughness in football is excusable when the play is clean," an old grid official told me the other day. "Hard blocking such as the Dodgers' McAdams threw against Bill Geyer of the Bears in their game looks bone-breaking, and certainly shakes up the recipient. But a block near the sidelines is good football under any rules."

"And clean, hard tackling is one of the reasons why football has its place in the war set-up. Any game which develops attack and defense in body combat does its bit in preparing a fit squad of ace fighters of democracy."

"But football is a sport, first and last, and crass rules violations, such as B. C. and the Bears employ are unsportsmanlike. Boston College has a team capable of winning without crippling its opponents. And the machine-like precision of the Bears' attack can win without taking advantage of the officials' unwillingness to enforce the rules fully."

"As a matter of fact, football officials, especially in the pro league, are careless in living up to the letter of the law. I don't know whether they do not notice violations, or whether they consciously adopt a policy of speeding up play by penalizing only the most obvious grid crimes, but there you are. . . ."

Pro football, by the way, will have a hard time next fall. Baseball's plan for '43 are pretty well made. The big leagues and the top minors will go ahead. But in the pro league, it looks as if the circuit will be curtailed for lack of players. Interest in the professional game has been fairly high, and the play, especially during the past three weeks has been good. The Packer-Giants game was a lulu, pretty to watch for the expert ball handling of Cecil Isbell, Don Hutson and Tuffy Leemans as you might wish. But the Army is calling players to service in droves. The average age of pro griders is 24. About two-fifths are married; fewer have children.

Next Sunday's Dodger-Giant setto may be the last of its kind in New York for the duration. You'd better see it.

Free Tickets For Servicemen

The New York City Defense Recreation Committee, 99 Park Ave. (at 40th St.), through the generosity of the entertainment world offers a partial list of free amusement and recreational activities available today. Afternoon tickets from 11 A. M. evening tickets from 8 P. M. Apply 99 Park Ave. for tickets.

STAGE PLAYS

Tickets available for matinee and evening performances of many legitimate Broadway plays through the courtesy of the League of New York Theatres.

MOTION PICTURES

For Me and My Gal—Astor Once Upon a Honeymoon—Music Hall Street of Chance—Radio Springtime in the Rockies—Rory Moon and Sixpence—State.

MUSIC

Webster Aitken, pianist—N. Y. Tim Hall, 9 P. M. Maria Regules, pianist—Town Hall.

SPORTS—OTHER EVENTS

Observation Roofs—Rockefeller Center Hayden Planetarium Roller Skating—Columbus Circle Rink Swimming—MacTavoy Pool Joe Pollis of 1943—Madison Sq. Garden.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday
1 time 25 00
2 times 35 00
3 times 45 00
4 times 55 00
5 times 65 00
6 times 75 00
7 times 85 00
8 times 95 00
9 times 1.05 00
10 times 1.15 00
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CHANGE THE WORLD

Deeds of Dorie Miller and
Meyer Levin Give the Lie to
Anti-Negro, Anti-Semitic 'Jokes'

By MIKE GOLD

L. W., a lady of Chicago, writes in to say that a recent column on humor reminds her of a discussion she and her husband recently had with a professional humorist.

He had entertained them with his act at a house party, and among the tales he told with the stale old regulation dialects was one about a Jew and the other about a Negro.

The Jew, this time, was a soldier boy who was fighting rather listlessly until his officer assigned him a tank and said, "Off you go—now you are in business for yourself," which made the Jewish boy fight like a demon thereafter.

As for the Negro, he had been making a long trip through the south and having a fine time at houses of prostitution. His name was "Rastus," and when asked how he could afford such goings-on he explained it was possible because he always stayed with relatives.

Funny? The Chicago lady thinks not. "Mr. H., who told these jokes, is a man of good intentions," she explains. "Moreover, he claims to be a sympathizer with Communism, which ought to mean that he has no racial prejudices nor any desire to injure the members of a minority people."

"Yet here he was, repeating jokes that actually were a form of propaganda slander against the Jewish and Negro peoples, and that might have originated in the pages of the Hitler press."

"But he tried to take a lofty art-for-art-sake view of the matter. Humor is absolute, he said—a thing was funny or not funny, and the prejudices or politics of the moment had no place in the discussion. We asked him whether when Nazi hangers-on made jokes about their massacres one ought to laugh with them? He wriggled out of an answer—I doubt that he could appreciate the wisecracks of Goering or Goebbels when Paris was taken, or Rotterdam bombed."

Recently Walter Winchell published in his column one of these vicious tales disguised as humor—a tale about a Negro rookie, the point of which was that Negroes were cowardly and invariably started running when the shooting began.

Many Negro comedians, people who should know better, also repeat this sort of yarn. They are as stupid as Winchell about such things, and add the Nazi white chauvinists and anti-Semites only out of pure ignorance and opportunism.

Sometimes I cannot help despising some of these Jewish comedians along Broadway who for decades have spread anti-Semitic propaganda in the form of these dubious dialect jokes.

No, it isn't humor. The deeds of a Dorie Miller and other Negro heroes of this war, the deeds of a Meyer Levin and other Jewish heroes, give the lie to the familiar Nazi joke about Negro and Jewish cowardice.

Do not repeat these yarns. If a friend tells you one, point out the danger to him. Protest against the professional comedians who make the stage a forum for race hate. Squash the dopes who repeat poisonous lies in dialect and believe they are humorous.

Let them call you a killjoy and intolerant. It is better to be a dull and determined anti-fascist than a bright Nazi.

Mutual Farm Matters Aired, British and Americans, WJZ

United Nations Day at Town Hall, WMCA 11 A.M. . . American and British Farmers Discuss Common Problems, WJZ 12:30 P.M. . . Interviews With Men on the Merchant Marines, WEAF 6:45 P.M. . . Orson Welles Dramatizes Work of U. S. Coast Guard, WABC 7:15 P.M.

MORNING

8:15-WNTO-Want 'Ad Column of the Air'
8:30-WNTO-Consumers Guide
8:45-WABC-Woman's Page of the Air
9:00-WNTO-Around New York Today
9:15-WABC-School of the Americas
9:30-WABC-Porter Patters
9:45-WABC-The World Front
10:00-WABC-Victory Volunteers
10:15-WABC-Pure Food Hour
10:30-WABC-Farmers' Market
10:45-WNTO-This Week's Resources
11:00-WABC-Lisa Sergio Column of the Air

10:15-WNTO-Songs Our Allies
Are Singing
10:30-WABC-Program
10:45-WNTO-Safety Program
10:55-WABC-Consumers Club of the Air
11:00-WABC-United Nations Day at Town Hall

11:00-WABC-News
11:15-WABC-Breakfast at Sardi's
11:30-WABC-Grand Classics
11:45-WABC-Other People's Business
12:00-WABC-Via and Side
12:15-WABC-Beats Battle Talks for Women

12:30-WABC-Musical Comedy Memories
12:45-WABC-Against the Storm
1:00-WABC-Blue Bandstand
1:15-WABC-You and Your Health
1:30-WABC-News

1:45-WABC-National Farm and Home Hour
2:00-WABC-Mary Margaret McBride Talks for Women
2:15-WABC-Dick Gilbert Recorded Dance Music
2:30-WABC-Landmark Symphony
2:45-WABC-The Economics of War, from NYU
3:00-WABC-Metropolitan Review, Art Bodies

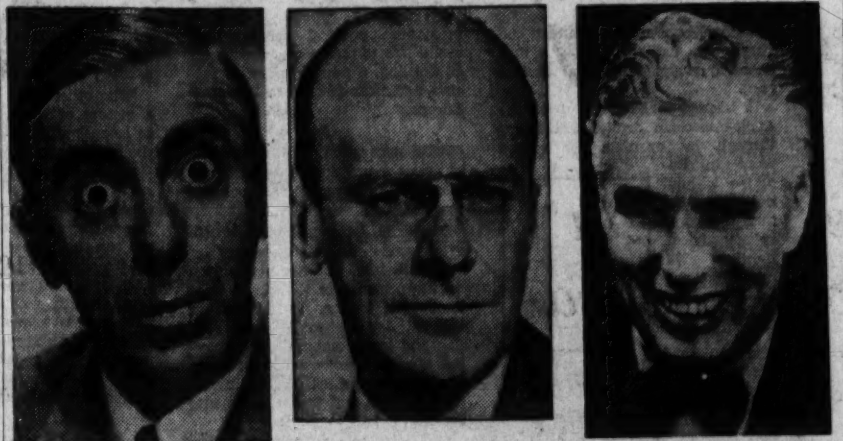
3:15-WABC-Heart Voices
3:30-WABC-Maria Dean Talks for Women
3:45-WABC-News
4:00-WABC-Chamber Music
4:15-WABC-Afternoon Concert
4:30-WABC-Symphonic Music
4:45-WABC-Musical Matinee
5:00-WABC-Path of Music
5:15-WABC-Your Request Program
5:30-WABC-Albums
5:45-WABC-You Can't Do Business With Hitler
6:00-WABC-Museum Tours
6:15-WABC-Listen to Our Men on Land Sea and Air
6:30-WABC-Wanda Landowska, Harpsichord Recital
6:45-WABC-News

6:55-WABC-Civilian Defense News
7:00-WABC-Four
7:15-WABC-Fingers of Genius
7:30-WABC-Mid-afternoon Concert
7:45-WABC-Club Matinee
8:00-WABC-Treasury Star Parade
8:15-WABC-Food Forum
8:30-WABC-Readers Almanac, from NYU
8:45-WABC-This is Romance
9:00-WABC-Women's Guidance Program

9:15-WABC-Music for Young People
9:30-WABC-Are You a Genius
9:45-WABC-Invitation to the Walls
10:00-WABC-The Washington Front
10:15-WABC-Concert Orchestra
10:30-WABC-Entire Sternberg
10:45-WABC-Great Masters
11:00-WABC-Recital Page Parrell
11:15-WABC-Secret City
11:30-WABC-Ben Bernie and All the Lads

11:45-WABC-Funny Money Man
12:00-WABC-Under Don
12:15-WABC-News
12:30-WABC-America Sings
12:45-WABC-New Analysis
1:00-WABC-Stamp Club
1:15-WABC-Music to Remember
1:30-WABC-Candlelight and Silver
1:45-WABC-Sports News, Joe Hassel
2:00-WABC-News
2:15-WABC-News From the Army
2:30-WABC-Sidney Mosley
2:45-WABC-Spotlight on Sports, Bill Stern
3:00-WABC-News
3:15-WABC-Song Clinic
3:30-WABC-Selective Service News
3:45-WABC-Keep Working, Keep Fighting, Frank Parker
4:00-WABC-News

To Keep Culture Alive In a Free Peoples World



Eddie Cantor and Deems Taylor will be among those honoring Charles Chaplin at dinner sponsored by many notables of the art world. It will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania on Dec. 2nd under the auspices of The Arts for Russia Week Committee of Russian War Relief.

Films:

Veronica Lake Rides A Mean Broomstick

"I Married a Witch," an MGM film. Screen play by Marc Connelly and Robert Pirosh. Based on story by Thorne Smith and completed by Norman Matson. Directed by Rene Clair. Featuring Cecil De Mille, Veronica Lake, Fredric March, Susan Hayward and Bob Benchley. At the Capitol.

By David Platt

"I Married a Witch" is a delightful bit of whimsy from the laboratory of Rene Clair, the brilliant French director who did "Le Million" and "The Ghost Goes West."

It's a screamingly funny ghost story, and quite the nicest fantasy since "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Based on a mad tale by Thorne Smith and

Norman Matson, it tells of a blonde 17th century New England witch and her wizard pappy who were miraculously pried loose from the ground where they had lain for centuries. And now that they are free to roam the earth again, they are mutually of one mind: "It will be sweet to plague the human race again."

A Couple of Sprightly Witches

The two sprightly witches return to earth disguised as two tall spirals of smoke. On a clear day if you look closely you can see these two strange pillars of smoke riding side-saddle on a flying broomstick. On occasion they hide in whiskey bottles and in bodies of sleeping people. Of course, the father witch usually selects the best, as a place to hide in, namely, a rare bottle of Old Prairie Whiskey. The daughter's size is a bottle of extra dry ginger ale.

Before long the two spirits realize they are hovering over 20th century New England, and that right before them stands Fredric March, descendant of the very man who put the finger on them in the year 1670. Veronica Lake is the beautiful witch who goes to work on Fredric in real style.

"Who sent you, the opposition?" asks Fredric who is running for governor. "Remember the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, to that we owe our," says Veronica to Fredric. "And the Fall of Pompeii, I suppose that was your work too," the skeptical March remarks. "Sure," is the reply.

But She Can't Cook

Veronica is some gal. She has the power to slide up banisters and can change herself at will into a walking broomstick that knocks on doors. She can light a fire simply by blowing on it and she can put you to sleep merely by making a fast motion with her hands. Too bad she couldn't go to work on Senator Bilbo.

"Be a bad girl, Jennifer," is father's parting advice to his un-

earthly daughter, as he goes off to start some of the biggest fires in the town's history. Fredric is about to marry the big political boss's daughter (Susan Hayward). But Veronica, in trying to bewitch Fredric, herself becomes bewitched by drinking a love potion intended for him. So love-stricken Veronica and her witchcrafty dad have no alternative but to bust up the wedding ceremony. They begin by ushering a hurricane into the parlor of Fredric's mansion. This is followed by another violent storm when Susan catches Fredric and Veronica in each other's arms.

Susan's father therupon withdraws his support from the candidate and urges the election of the opposition. But Veronica takes care of the opposition. How it's done has to be seen to be believed.

If you're in the mood for ex-cruciatingly mad nonsense, there's a real treat in store for you in "I Married a Witch." Furthermore, we take back all those things we once said about Veronica Lake. Oh yes, Bob Benchley is in it, portraying his usual role, that of a souse.

The Pirate, by R. N. Behrman, suggested by an idea in a play by Ludwig Fulda. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, played by Mr. Lunt and John G. Wilson. Music by Herbert Krimley, settings by Lemuel Ayers, costumes by Miles White, dances by Felicia Borel. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and the Theatre Guild at the Martin Beck Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

The backbone of the theatre is sturdy enough to bear realism and fantasy, burlesque and satire. For those who adore the Lunts, who wallow in Behrman epigrams, and care not about time, place or sense, "The Pirate" is their fantasy dish. Billed as an extravaganza, it is in actuality a precious piece of playwrighting, staged extravagantly and played with considerable zest.

It is about nothing, or nearly nothing at all.

Against the background of a mythical village in the West Indies, where the costumes are wildly colorful and the backgrounds in the latest neo-baroque, Mr. Lunt wears varicolored tights and fancy headresses. He is Serafin, the mountebank, who travels with his own company, mainly composed of Negroes. Mrs. Lunt, plays Manuela, the frustrated wife of a stoutish Don Pedro. It transpires that Pedro is really a retired pirate, dubbed Extremadura, who has gone into legitimate business; and also that Manuela doesn't love him because he sleeps too much in a hammock.

Mr. Lunt

Walks a Wire

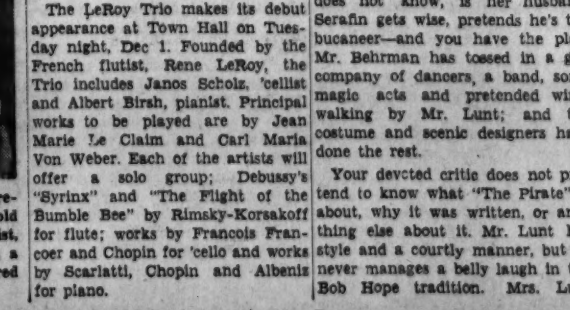
Oddly enough Manuela is enthralled by a book about the exploits of the pirate chief, who, she does not know, is her husband. Serafin gets wise, pretends he's the buccaner—and you have the play. Mr. Behrman has tossed in a gay company of dancers, a band, some magic acts and pretended firewalking by Mr. Lunt; and the costume and scenic designers have done the rest.

Your devoted critic does not pretend to know what "The Pirate" is about, why it was written, or anything else about it. Mr. Lunt has style and a courtly manner, but he never manages a belly laugh in the Bob Hope tradition. Mrs. Lunt

Marisa Regules, youthful pianist from Buenos Aires, will appear in a program devoted to works by Paradies, Scarlatti, Bach, Chopin, Ravel, Albeniz, Scriabine, Juan Jose Castro and Balakirev. The recital will take place at Town Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 30, at 8:30.

The LeRoy Trio makes his debut appearance at Town Hall on Tuesday night, Dec. 1. Founded by the French flutist, Rene LeRoy, the Trio includes Janos Scholz, cellist and Albert Birch, pianist. Principal works to be played are by Jean Marie Le Clair and Carl Maria Von Weber. Each of the artists will offer a solo group; Debussy's "Syrinx" and "The Flight of the Bumble Bee" by Rimsky-Korsakoff for flute; works by Francois Francoer and Chopin for cello and works by Scarlatti, Chopin and Albeniz for piano.

FIND! Eddie Cantor's most recent discovery is 15-year-old Shirley Dinsdale, ventriloquist, seen here with Judy Splinters, a talkative lapful of lacquered lumber.



Music:

'Twilight of the Gods' & Mr. Adler's Mozart

By O. V. Clyde

The Metropolitan Opera performance of its first Wagner opera of the season was Goetterdaemmerung (The Twilight of the Gods), the last of the "Ring" cycle, in which Wagner finally brings down ruin upon the gods and humans who betray. A packed house, including rapt Wagnerites as well as the usual complement of more ordinary opera-goers, found the new Brunhilde, Helen Traubel, who replaces Kirsten Flagstad in the role, quite passionate vocally, though uneven, with shading and nuances superseded by frequent forcing of the voice.

Melchior's Siegfried is in his traditional style, bright, boyish throughout, without heroic stature. But he does achieve good tenor "ring." Kirsten Thorborg, in her one big scene, found the genuine style. Her singing surpassed all the others in the variety of nuance, control, and depth of understanding.

The orchestra under Erich Leinsdorf played with vigor, but with an absence of that sensuous romanticism which Wagnerites dote on, and which the score requires. There was not enough yearning to suit the devotees.

The music flood of the last act glowed more than the previous ones, and the audience rewarded the players with an ovation. If in weakness was lacking in the overall effect, there was energy and discipline to make up for it.

The Met's new price policy, as well as the Wagner, attracted not only a large crowd, but many people who could not afford the Met's offering before. Which is all to the good.

Mozart Concertos

By Clarence Adler

Mr. Clarence Adler's playing of two Mozart piano concertos earlier this week (the D Major K.51 and E flat Major K.271) were of admirable earnestness, but not of the kind which searches deeply. Leon Barzin, who led the National Orchestral Association alumnae as Mr. Adler's accompaniment, was more inclusive than the pianist. But Mr. Adler's playing had the virtue that it placed the incomparable scores before you, and you could do the rest. If Mr. Adler did not grasp the Mozart style, he need not feel ashamed, since this reviewer has heard only an Artur Schnabel succeed in doing it. Mr. Adler is to be congratulated on his enterprise in offering a Mozart concerto series.

Mr. Lee Simonson, the stage designer, offered a pretty speech on Mozart and the Stage, and amid many quotations from Swinburne, Browning and others, remarked quite appropriately that others summon joy but Mozart embodies it. Mr. Simonson sees Mozart too exclusively as the musician of "delight." He happens also to be the musician of the profoundest tragic vision. Mr. Simonson, however, is on the side of the angels compared to the program note quotations from Eric Blom who sees "virginal good breeding" in the E flat concerto whose second movement is "too deep for tears."

Come Out of the Kitchen, Movie Gown

Women are quick to notice how closely the clothes worn by feminine screen stars in their roles conform to the types portrayed, observes Leslie Morris, fashion designer who created the costumes worn by Ginger Rogers in "Once Upon a Honeymoon."

"This is a challenge to the screen fashion designer," she said, "for we have progressed from the naive days when the heroine wore a flowered print and the 'bad woman' brazened it out in cheap furs and high strap shoes."

THE STAGE

"I can't remember when I've had a better time."

KRONENBERGER, FR

U. S. Art and Labor Forum

At Met. Museum

Last Monday night, trade unionists attended the third of the museum's forums on labor and art. The session, devoted to the role of British labor and art, was held in the Museum's comfortable lecture hall. Colorful British war posters decorated the platform.

"New forms are being developed and extended in this war," Anthony Jenkins, editor of "Allied Labor News" said. "These new forms meet the times. Music is being played in English air raid shelters and in all English production plants. The documentary film is being further developed. I am looking forward to the day when we will have a 'London Symphony' to show the participation of the people, just as the Soviet Union now has a 'Leningrad Symphony' and China now has the first symphony ever written by a Chinese, the 'Anti-Japanese Symphony.'"

Jan Juts, British artist now working in this country, told how in England "twenty-three national art societies have merged into the Central Institute of Art and Design, offering their services in a common register to the government, just as any group of people in a trench or a ship might do."

He told how mural painters were assigned to paint the "window boards nailed over shattered windows, their colorful effect brightening the streets, and lifting the morale of the people."

There will be one more forum concluding this series tonight at 8:30 P. M. The subject is vital: "The United States, Labor and Art."

MOTION PICTURES

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NOTICE TO READERS

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when BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

Robinson Learns the Mechanics of Acting

Edward G. Robinson, just returned from England, will spend a week at a mechanical school taking a course in riveting and acetylene torch operation in preparation for his starring role in Columbia's film "Destroyer."



Will Geer will be one of the volunteer radio cast for the OWI five-episode drama called "Victory Front." The theme of the drama is Rent Control.

Rent Control Theme of OWI Radio Drama

Beginning on Monday, Nov. 30, at 9:45 A. M. (WABC-CBS) the Office of War Information will present a five-episode drama called "Victory Front." The theme of the drama is Rent Control, and it will be heard every morning, beginning Monday through Friday, Dec. 4.

The story tells of a war plant in the town of Riverfield. Because of exorbitantly high rents in the town, workers at the plant are forced to leave. On investigation, the cause is found to be the Landlord's Protective Association. The plant manager confers with the head of the association and explains his problem. He shows how the association's compliance with government rent control directly affects war industry. The problem is settled.

Included in the cast are Richard Kollmar, Arnold Stang, Will Geer and Irene Hubbard, among others. The cast, agency, sponsor and director volunteer their services to OWI for this series and CBS supplies the facilities.

New Contracts for Hazel Scott & Lichine

David Lichine, former Russian ballet star, and Hazel Scott, singing-pianist of New York's Cafe Society Uptown have been signed to new film contracts by Producer-Director Gregory Ratoff.

MOTION PICTURES

2nd WEEK

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IRVING "LOUISE" with Grace Moore

MOSHOLU TODAY THRU WEDNESDAY

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK

NARRATED BY EDWARD G. ROBINSON "Moonlight Serenade"

BRONX

ASCOT "THINGS TO COME"

"CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS" also: "WE REFUSE TO DIE"

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Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.



Red-Baiting Gets Slapped

IF HITLER and his friends in America figured that they had "captured" the state of Illinois through the election of Senator Brooks, "rubber stamp" of the Chicago Tribune, they will be unpleasantly surprised to read the latest decision of U. S. District Judge William Holly.

Judge Holly has rebuked as illegal and unconstitutional the Collins Bill barring the Communist Party from the ballot in Illinois. Hoover Republicans were the sponsors of this measure.

With this decision, Judge Holly performs a patriotic service of national importance; he has put a bad dent in the favorite weapon which Hitler depends on for weakening and dividing the United States, the weapon of red-baiting.

Judge Holly's words deserve the widest publicity as a contribution to winning the war:

"If the term Communist is to be taken to mean simply a belief in a system in which goods and the instruments of production held in common by the people, the statute is clearly unconstitutional.

"Certainly a party may not be excluded from a place on the ballot because it advo-

cates economic ideas which may happen to be unpopular at the time."

Red-baiting almost invariably hides disruption of the war effort. That is why the Republican machine used it to curb Communist exposure of its defeatism.

Bundists, Coughlinites, and Nazi agents always use red-baiting as a concealment for spying and sabotage.

Just as the nation is discovering that red-baiting is an obstacle to effective defense of the country, so trade unions are discovering that red-baiting hampers production and trade unionism.

For example, the Marine and Shipbuilders Union (CIO) has just performed a fine service in ridding the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards of anti-Semitic, defeatist disrupters. But because the union retains an anti-Communist clause in its Constitution, the disrupters, by shouting "red," are able to stave off their just deserts for a while. The union is hampered in its patriotic work by its own obsolete "anti-Communist" clause.

Judge Holly's words should encourage those Americans who hesitated to tackle the pro-fascist red-baiters. The fight against red-baiting is a war duty of all patriotic Americans, regardless of their private political beliefs or affiliations.

\$25,000--Or Else

PROTECTED by the poll tax, Senator George of Georgia arises to defend the right of millionaires to get salaries of over \$25,000 a year. He announces that he will start a Senatorial fight to abrogate the recent ruling of President Roosevelt against all salaries above that luxurious figure.

Senator George is being supported in his defense of luxury-as-usual by the same Congressional elements who are only too eager to slash into the "excess buying power" of the \$11 a week workers.

These are the pretty much the same Senators who complain that labor is "greedy" when it defends working and living standards necessary to maintain war production. Senator George is a great one for the "abolish-overtime" propaganda.

Master Panic Now

AMERICA'S heart goes out in sympathy to the families of victims of Boston's catastrophic Coconut Grove fire. The entire nation joins with Boston in mourning the second worst fire disaster in American history.

The happy crowd of servicemen on leave, relaxing in a night's carefree enjoyment, of football players and fans, celebrating after a game, was suddenly transformed into a fiery hell where more than 400 lost their lives.

The careless flip of a cigaret butt started the fire, authorities say. But they add that panic among the guests caused more casualties even than the flames.

Boston's tragedy gives the sharpest warning that today fire department vigilance must be intensified in every recreation center in the country. Building laws must be strictly

enforced. Hazards must be watched for and corrected.

War days mean crowded theaters, jammed dance halls, packed movie houses and cafeterias. It's there that our boys in service seek their relaxation when they are on leave. Crowding at such centers is the hallmark of a nation at war-time and Boston's catastrophic fire writes a reminder of that in letters a foot high.

At the cost of Boston's anguish, the nation learns that calmness is not something on a civilian defense poster, but a state of mind that must be mastered now for the hours of danger ahead.

Today air-raid sirens sound for practice alarms. Tomorrow they may scream warnings in earnest to herald approaching enemy planes. Boston provides the heart-breaking reminder that mastery over panic must be accomplished now.

'Short-Cuts' to Victory

By James S. Allen

THE next phase of the offensive stage of the war has been opened by the Red Army in routing the Germans between the Don and the Volga, just as it opened the first phase by stopping Hitler at Stalingrad.

It is now to be hoped that the Anglo-American armies will follow through by opening the second front in Europe without waiting for the final outcome of the African fighting. We might be able to finish the job this winter if we act with dispatch and determination to set the two-front war going in Europe even as the Nazis are beginning to turn tail on the Eastern front.

The strengthened Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is in a better condition to do it than ever before. That is the dominating fact of the present stage of the war.

But as the war turns in our favor there are some circles who jump to conclusions prematurely. They think the war is in the bag and that it is now impossible for Hitler to endanger the west any longer. They therefore allow themselves the luxury of "experimenting" with various schemes for shaping the victory.

PEOPLE appear who seek a "short-cut" victory in the gold stored at Fort Knox, while overlooking the tanks and the men gathered there.

That is to say, they think they can buy their way to victory with men on the second or third rung of the fascist hierarchies, rather than release the great power of our popular armies and the peoples of Europe to blow up the whole fascist structure.

What these circles are after is to end the war short of a complete destruction of the fascist state, the fascist army and the fascist "new order" of Hitler in Europe.

The deals with Darian unfortunately have the effect of encouraging such people. It is true that President Roosevelt has declared that the Darian deal is a temporary military expedient, applying only to the current local situation. It is to be presumed, therefore, that Darian (now an Admiral without a fleet) will soon find his rightful place as a prisoner of the United Nations to be put on the dock as a war criminal.

In the meantime, other forces

seek to take advantage of the Darian opening to make the "temporary military expedient" into a permanent political policy. They would like to create a new category of Quisling, a new grouping of fascists and near-fascists to Darianize Europe.

THIS aspiration is finding concrete expression in a number of disconcerting events and political commentaries.

There is Otto Habsburg, "Otto of Austria," as our Secretary of War calls him, who has never given up his pretense to the old Austro-Hungarian throne. Is he also our "ally"? Are we to deprecate our flag and insult our soldiers by having him lead a "battalion of liberation" composed of decrepit royalist gangsters and fascist scum into Austria?

Is the traitor Mikhailovich our "ally"? Is Franco? Baron Mannerheim? Then why not King Leopold of Belgium, and Quisling of Norway, and the fascist princes and the puppets and the Darians of half a dozen other Axis satellites?

If you think this is far-fetched, look what the very respectable patriot Anne O'Hare McCormack wrote in the New York Times (Nov. 25) with respect to Italy:

"Even the King, unpopular as he has become, represents a tradition the people respect; without a revolution, he could sweep out the fascists and install a provisional government representing all the forces of opposition."

Foolish day-dreaming, one might say, or just another exhibition of American naivete and provincial diplomatic unreality towards the problems of Europe. Yes, it might be some of that, but there is also something else.

THIS something else is revealed by Walter Lippmann, one of the most responsible and respected spokesmen of upper-class victory circles, writing in the New York Herald Tribune (Nov. 24). He has evidently done a great deal of thinking—entirely independent, we hope—on the shape of the victory to come. For one who rarely permits himself to become excited, Lippmann is swept off his feet by what he thinks is the real strategy in the African offensive: "It is to trap the German Army in Russia and cut off its retreat and destroy it before it can get back to Germany." This is to be done by the Anglo-American armies marching up the Italian boot or the Balkans into Central Europe.

With two-thirds of Hitler's mili-

tary might destroyed on Russian soil, the subjugated countries of Europe would be free to strike their own "blows for liberation," with Anglo-American aid. The other exciting speculation is this:

"The other great consequences of a victory of this character will be to compel all the United Nations—the great powers and the small ones—to deal together rather than separately with the settlement and reconstruction of Central Europe. Under these circumstances we shall not run the risk, which would make the whole future of mankind ominous, of being drawn into dealing at arm's length with Russia, and of having then to make evil and unnecessary choices between the necessary demands of Russian security and the national rights of our smaller Allies."

MR. LIPPMANN is permitting his worry about future Soviet influence in Central Europe to obscure the problem of winning the war, which can be done only by annihilating the whole Hitler structure. He overlooks the decisive role which the Soviet Union is playing in defeating Hitler and he discounts the right role which it will have to play together with all its allies in establishing an authentic and firm system of collective security in Europe. His speculative concern with shaping the victory runs counter to and would disrupt the Anglo-Soviet 20-Year Alliance and the growing fighting unity of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

Lippmann's project reveals that the circles for which he speaks are placing in the forefront, with an idiosyncrasy which arises from unreasoned fear, their desire to prearrange the New Europe in such a way as to preclude a people's peace and the full right of self-determination of nations. If this consideration is permitted to dictate the manner in which the Anglo-American offensive is developed it can have the effect only of hampering, delaying and even endangering victory.

Those speculations about the future are in themselves based on thin air and wishful thinking. It will be impossible to go back to a Munich Europe, or even a pre-1933 Europe, whose main accomplishment was to manufacture anti-Soviet buffers, Hitler and aggression.

But, above all, let us remember that the war is not yet won. The main job still is to defeat the Axis, and to make a thorough job of it. This can be assured only through real coalition war, in which the peoples of the subjugated countries must play their full part.

AFL, CIO War Conventions

By Wm. Z. Foster

IN THE main there was unity in the line of the recent conventions of the two national labor federations. They both endorsed the war and pledged their full support to the Roosevelt Government;

they both also demanded a centralized war economy, voted to continue their no-strike policy, declared for trade union unity, and insisted upon greater labor representation in the war administration. They agreed upon various other war matters. Nevertheless there were many points of difference between them on policies important to the conduct of the war, with the CIO consistently taking the more clear-sighted and energetic position.

The more significant of these differences related to, (a) Negro question: the AFL evaded this burning issue by a resort to platitudes, whereas the CIO declared strongly for Negro rights; (b) Second Front: again the AFL dodged the question, whereas the CIO called for an all-out military offensive; (c) Fifth column: the CIO denounced the reptile press (Hearst, McCormick, Patterson, etc.) and other defeatist elements, whereas the AFL had nothing to say against them and even praised the notorious Dies Committee; (d) national elections: the AFL ignored this vital matter, but the CIO handled it as a major issue; (e) international trade union unity: on this the AFL took a bad stand, insulting our Soviet ally by refusing to sit in conference with the Soviet trade unions; whereas the CIO came out militantly for genuine trade union unity among all the United Nations and it decided to open up relations with the Russian unions; (f) India: the CIO declared for Indian national independence, but the AFL characteristically evaded the whole matter by referring it to the Anglo-American trade union committee. Further similar differences might also be cited.

THE more awake and active attitude of the CIO towards the war, its distinctly higher political level, means that the CIO convention gave more powerful support to the national war effort than did the AFL convention. The CIO convention pointed out clearer the correct

paths of war policy; it dealt harder blows against the defeatist elements; it made a more effective contribution to national unity. The CIO Boston convention gave a powerful stimulus to its membership to rally militantly in support of the war; whereas the AFL at Toronto, in many respects acted as a brake upon the patriotic initiative of its membership. Of the two conventions, that of the CIO showed a much better realization of the role that should be played by the labor movement in the war.

The greater alertness on the part of the CIO in the war situation is due to the solidly patriotic composition of its leadership and to the democratic character of the organization. The CIO convention was a true mirror of the actively pro-war sentiment of its members and officers. The AFL convention, however, in many respects lagged far behind the expressed sentiments of the pre-convention actions of its own local, city, state and national affiliates.

THIS gap between the patriotic will of the AFL membership and the sluggish response of the convention was due to two chief factors: First, the convention was crippled by defeatist elements such as W. L. Hutchison and Matthew Woll, with John L. Lewis lurking not far in the background; second, the convention was further handicapped by the presence of many hide-bound union bureaucrats, so conservative that even a war for our nation's survival hardly sufficed to galvanize them into the activity necessary for victory.

Although the AFL convention voted full support to the war, nevertheless it did not measure up to the high standards demanded by the nation's critical war tasks. It failed to give labor and the nation adequate political guidance. The American people are rightly demanding the utmost in efficiency and sacrifice from the armed forces, from the Government and from industry, as fundamentally necessary to win the war. The workers, therefore, are justified in insisting upon better war leadership than that of the AFL convention.

To fully arouse the AFL for its tasks in the war the active win-the-war forces should display more initiative. Virtually the entire mass of the AFL membership, together with a huge majority of its officials, are patriotic and urgently want to defeat the Axis; but they need to take their organization in hand. They should cleanse the AFL

Executive Council of such defeatist poison as the Hutchesons, Wolls and their satellites. They should also crack through the thick bureaucratic crust that covers the top circles of the AFL and balks the patriotic will of the membership.

THE development of wide-spread city and state-wide cooperation with the CIO in war activities, and especially organizational unity with that body, will do much to rejuvenate the AFL leadership and to make it more aware of its responsibilities in furthering the national war effort.

At the AFL convention the active win-the-war forces displayed a deplorable lack of initiative and program. The convention allowed itself to be pushed around and paralyzed by such elements as Matthew Woll. The pro-war members of the Executive Council and the patriotic delegates in the convention made no fight to correct the shortcomings of the convention. Not even in the shameful handling of the question of international trade union unity did the win-the-war elements take the floor to fight the defeatists. Nor was there a single voice of protest raised against the re-election of the unrepentant America Firster, W. L. Hutchison, to the Executive Council.

This sluggishness of the AFL pro-war elements is in large measure a fruit of the pessimistic tradition that "nothing can be done in AFL conventions." This negative attitude must be overcome. The AFL masses and the vast bulk of its leaders are patriotic and want vigorous war action. It is high time therefore, that they break the power of the defeatists in the Executive Council and spur the deadhead bureaucrats everywhere. To do this is an imperative need urgently placed by the war. There must be an end to trade-unionism-as-usual hang-overs in the AFL. The whole labor movement must go all-out for war.

The two war conventions, of the CIO and the AFL, emphasize the possibility and necessity of trade union unity. Despite some differences in policy developed by the conventions, their main line is the same—for active prosecution of the war until victory is assured. Unity of action and organization between the two federations will create a labor movement far stronger than the sum of the present two divisions of trade unions. Unity will invigorate the whole body of trade unionism and raise it to a much higher stage of development.



Worth Repeating Bishops Salute USSR

Among the statements issued by various prominent persons on the occasion of the American-Soviet Friendship meeting in Symphony Hall, Boston, Nov. 8, were the following by two bishops, one Methodist and the other Episcopalian:

(1) Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopalian, Boston:

"Certainly it is most vital in every way that we co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Russian people in their heroic and sacrificial struggle for freedom from the oppressor. To do so is a combination of practical common sense, as well as of high purpose and idealism."

(2) Bishop G. Bromley Oxman, Methodist Bishop of the Boston area:

"When the Russian emphasis upon economic justice is united with the American insistence upon political liberty, the Christian ideal of brotherhood becomes increasingly meaningful. All men of good will who would abolish the exploitation of man by man must become one in destroying fascism. The United States properly salutes its valiant ally."

Posters That Kill Nazis

In its widely known special poster issue for August and September, ART NEWS carried a lengthy article by Doris Brian on the war uses of the poster. The article quoted J. B. Nicholas, chairman of London's Advertising Service Guild, who said: "Posters, however clever, are a waste of paper unless they kill Germans." Then, after surveying various countries in their use of posters, it said the following about the Soviet Union:

"In the creation of the sort of posters we need, the Soviets have a twenty-year lead on us. While we were selling breakfast foods, they were selling a new way of life and the vast adjustments it implied. For two decades they have been teaching, via the poster, how to speed up output, make the most of materials available for civilian consumption, and co-operate with the State. Now they teach, and impressively, hatred of the enemy."

Note to Employers

If we want to win the war, we've got to have organized labor, and that means ORGANIZED, according to the Canadian Tribune, published in Toronto. We quote from the front-page Tribune editorial of Nov. 21:

Unorganized labor will not—cannot—do what organized labor can; will not, cannot produce as many guns, tanks, planes, shells, for the great offensive as union men and women can and will do.

Unions, collective bargaining, recognition of the rights of labor—these things for which we fight this grim war—are being denied by some employers, like the great Inco corporation which signed an "agreement" with a rake, company union a few days ago...

Union labor, united with a people's army, in a great production and military effort, backed up by democratic labor laws, and the firm solidarity between the workers and soldiers such as is shown by the Ajax shell-filters—this is what Canada needs!

(Readers are invited to send to the Editor clippings of editorials or other material which they think "worth repeating" in the Daily Worker. Our paper should be kept informed of progressive thinking throughout the whole country. Be sure to note date and name of paper you clip from.)

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